FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 28, 1864. [NO. 2478

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $10 00 per annum, paid in advance.
Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $15 00.
Advertisements inserted for $2 per square of 12 lines or less for the first, and two dollars for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Tax in Kind—Cumberland County.

WE will meet the Farmers of Cumberland county at the following times and places to receive their lists of Corn, Short Corn, Irish Potatoes, Rice, Cured Fodder, Cured Hay, Buckwheat, Sugar, Molasses, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, and Cotton:

Cedar Creek	District, at Tithe Depot,	Dec 6th, 1864;
Lock's Creek	do	at Joseph Cade's, Dec 7th;
Flea Hill	do	at Mary's Garden, Dec 8th;
Silver Run	do	at David McNeill's, Dec 9th;
Black River	do	at the Shelter near Smith's Mills, Dec 10th;
Grey's Creek	do	at Bethel Carreh, Dec 13th;
Bookfish	do	at Rockfish Village, Dec 14th;
Quewhiffle	do	at Mrs Jno A McKeithen's, 15th;
Seventy first	do	at D C Monroe's, Dec 16th;
Carver's Creek	do	at Kingsbury, Dec 17th;
Fayetteville	do	at Market House, 19th & 20th.

The Farmers are required to list the entire crop of the above named produce, whether gathered or not, including what may have been sold or consumed.

We hope every producer will attend promptly, and thereby save themselves and us much trouble.

D H BLOCKER,
J A JOHNSON,
Assessors 2nd Tax Dist. N. C.

Nov'r 9. 88 6t*3t

SOUTHERN PUBLICATIONS.

THE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, contains about the same as Webster's Spelling Book, with the additional advantage of having all the vowels and accent accurately marked. A supply always on hand. Price $3 00.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER is a new book, containing easy reading lessons on Southern subjects. Price 75 cts.

THE DIXIE PRIMER, Third Edition, Pictorial, still continues to be immensely popular. Price ($25 per hundred) 50 cts.

THE PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY, Second Edition, is a new and popular book. It is entirely Southern and finely adapted to common schools. Price $ 00

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION by L. Branson, A M., is now used extensively, and is the only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price $ 00.

YORK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Third Edition is finely adapted to common schools. Price $ 00.

JOHNSON'S COMMON SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, by Prof L Johnson of Trinity College, is a new and valuable book, and will be followed by a high school Arithmetic. Price $ 50

MYRTLE LEAVES, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, second edition, is a delightful book, and contains a beautiful story of a "Soldier's Love". Price 2 00

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, is sold largely. It gives the student much valuable information of the Historical portions of the Bible. Price 75 cts.

SONGS OF LOVE and LIBERTY, compiled by a North Carolina Lady. Contains a regular collection of Songs and Ballads. Price (per hundred $40) 75 cts.

THE JACK MORGAN SONGSTER, compiled by Capt. T. A. Branson, is one of the best collections of songs and sentimental ballads ever published. Price (per hundred $50) 1 00

MORVEN AND LINDA, a tale of a soldier's love, is a rare and racy little book. Price ($12 per hundred) 25 cts

CANTWELL'S LAW PRACTICE, Second Edition, contains all the business forms extensively used. Price 20 00

SHEET MUSIC, a full assortment of the pieces published in the North. Price from 1 00 to 4 00

STATIONERY of all kinds, at moderate prices.

FANCY ARTICLES generally.

☞ The usual deductions made to the Trade.

☞ Those ordering goods to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

N. B. Our Publications are to be had at the principal Book Stores throughout the country.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 17. 76tf

A few Important Facts

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Diseases, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2 880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston.
Albemarle, J M Bivins.
Chapel Hill, E B Saunders.
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson.
" F S Carr.
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley.
Concord, J Reid.
Enfield, J Cohen.
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co.
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell.
Goldsboro', Loran & Moore.
Halifax, J O'Brien.
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J P Stimson.
Address, "
Lincolnton, S P Sherrill.
Louisburg, J Clifton.
Marion, Wm Wakefield.
Pittsboro', I Long.
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood.
" P F Pescud.
Rockingham, J F Northam.
Salisbury, Henderson & Reeds.
" Burnank & Gallaghar.
Shelby, R Fronebergen.
Wadesboro, W O Bennett.
Whiteville, K Haynes.
Wilmington, Welker Medres.
" H Mekin.
" W H Lippitt.
GEORGE W DIGGS
Goldsboro' N C

July 25th, 1864.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1864.

Angus R Patterson Ex'r of Daniel Patterson Dec'd, vs Archibald Patterson, et al

Petition for a sale of Slaves for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Archibald Patterson and —— Guyton and wife Flora, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of Oct 1864.

L. H. WEBB, Clerk.
H. H. WEBB, Dep'ty.

86*6wpd$14inpt

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

THE NEWS.—The accounts from Georgia, by mail and telegraph, brief as they are, are of vast importance. The Capital of Georgia having fallen into the enemy's hands, the State seems to be thoroughly aroused, and Beauregard telegraphs that he comes to them, doubtless as fast as steam can bring him. How many men he will bring—or rather has brought ere this—we know not, but hope he has enough.

The line to Raleigh was broken at sun-set yesterday, so that yesterday's despatches are not received.

GOV. VANCE'S MESSAGE.—Having received this important document only by this morning's mail, we have only time to get it in type—not to read it—before the hour at which we must go to press. Of course all will read it for themselves.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS.—The course of this very eminent gentleman has given much encouragement to the enemies, external and internal, of the Confederacy of which he is the next to highest Executive officer. We have not supposed him so faithless to his high obligations as a citizen and officer as to mean thus to injure our cause; but such has undoubtedly been the effect of his speeches and writings, whilst his long absence from his proper post as President of the Senate encouraged the idea of his disaffection.

It gives us pleasure to see that he has written a letter which is not likely to be quoted by either yankees or tories, if the extracts which we see from it are a fair sample of its whole tenor. We have not seen the letter, but the Goldsboro State Journal describes it as follows:—

"The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of the 15th publishes a letter from Vice President Stephens to Hon. Thos. J. Semmes, C. S. Senator from Louisiana, in which he defines his position on the question of reconstruction. He says, "The old Union and the old Constitution are both dead—dead forever, except in so far as the Constitution has been preserved by us. There is for the Union as it was no resurrection by any power short of that which brought Lazarus from the tomb." And lest any one might cavil at the expression "Restoration of the Union and the Constitution *as it was*," and think Mr. Stephens may harbor the idea of reconstruction under *any circumstances*, his letter is closed with the following unequivocal language: "On the question of Reconstruction I stand now just where I did in October 1861, when I wrote to a gentleman in answer to a letter from him, stating that I was charged with such sentiments, and desiring me to give a public denial of it. I told him, in reply, that I looked upon such a charge as no less an imputation upon my intelligence than upon my integrity. *The issue of this war*, in my judgment, was SUBJUGATION OR INDEPENDENCE. I so understood it when the State of Georgia acceded and it was with a full consciousness of this fact, with all its responsibilities, sacrifices and perils, that I pledged myself then and there to stand by her and her fortunes, whatever they might be in the course she had adopted.' As for making any public denial of such a charge, I felt too much self-respect to do it."

REPUDIATION.—Of course the Raleigh Conservative is as anxious as any one to sustain the government in this war; but we submit, that if it should succeed in impressing the public mind with the conviction that after the war a Confederate bond for which a man now pays $1350 will only be redeemed by the payment of $45, a fatal blow will be struck at that credit by which alone it is possible to carry on the war. At present some men lend the government from motives of patriotism. Others invest their means in property of one kind or another. Every man will see how altogether disproportioned would be the profit of these investments if the bonds are to be scaled down to $45; and few will be so very patriotic as to lend their money upon such terms. There is an alternative, indeed, and only one as it seems to us; viz: to carry on the war altogether by taxes. If that could be done, all well—the government would have no need to issue bonds—no need of credit. But that would be simply an impossibility. No war was ever yet carried on in modern times, in this or any other country, by taxation alone, and the Confederacy is not rich enough to set such an example. It must borrow, and to borrow it must be in good credit. It cannot be in good credit if it means to pay less than it promises to pay. By all means let us preserve inviolate and untarnished the credit and character of the Confederacy. It will be able to pay all its debts, and we trust will never be less willing than able.

We wish Congress would pass a law to present every soldier or soldier's family with a bond for $500, or a sum proportioned to their length of service; for we think that would establish the credit of the government by effectually disposing of all thoughts of repudiation.

SOWING SMALL GRAIN.—In consequence of apprehensions expressed by the newspapers about the deficiency of laborers on the farms in this State to sow the small grain as usual, we have made inquiries of farmers from several counties and find no such belief entertained by them. On the contrary, they all tell us that about the usual quantity of land will be seeded; that where families are left without male laborers to do the work, there is a disposition by those more fortunate to help them. This is as it should be, and as we did not doubt that it was. Say what we will about the spirit of extortion and the greed of gain—and it cannot be denied that much can be truly said—there is nevertheless a vast deal of the milk of human kindness left. We have never yet heard of anybody starving in the Confederacy since the war any more than before the war, though it is well known that such instances were common in yankee land before the war, and we doubt not they have occurred since. Let us keep in good heart, never doubting that all will be fed, not so bountifully of course as of old, but so as to live, except where the vile yankees get possession. The great object is to keep them off and get enough plain food to sustain life in the army and at home. To do these we need united exertion, in the field and on the farm. Let every man who is able assist somebody who is in need, and all will come out right.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.—We have received a card from an old friend, formerly a Bookseller, whose occupation being destroyed by the war, has turned his attention to making Binders' Boards, Fire-Brick, Tiles, Retorts, Crucibles, &c., things for which we formerly depended entirely upon the yankees. Address E. J. Dawson and T. J. Davies, Bath, South Carolina, or E. J. Dawson, Box 52, Augusta, Geo.

TURNIPS.—Mr. T. N. Pond of Lumberton has presented to us half a dozen fine large Rutabaga Turnips, a fair sample, as he states, of over 200 bushels raised from less than half an acre of ground. The seed were imported from England.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Senate met at 12 M., on Monday—all present except Messrs. Eure of Gates and March of Rowan and Davie—and was called to order by Mr. C. R. Thomas, Chief Clerk of last Senate.

Mr. Wiggins nominated Hon. Giles Mebane for re-election as Speaker, and he was unanimously re-elected. Taking his seat, Mr. Mebane said: He must thank the Senate for the honor conferred upon him by calling him to the chair, for it was an honor to preside over the Senate of North Carolina. The constituency there represented was remarkable for its obedience to lawful authority, but as equally remarkable for its resistance to any unlawful exercise of power. These were perilous times, but with strong arms and stout hearts, with the blessing of God upon our efforts, with wisdom and with prudence, all would be well. This war, which was to crush us in ninety days, had lasted for four years, and yet we were neither a subjugated nor degraded people. In conclusion, he continued, he hoped that the session of the Senate might be a harmonious session, honorable to Senators and useful to the country. That it would be of short duration he thought he could say, and would again thank the Senate for the honor of their choice.

Mr. Thomas was unanimously re-elected Chief Clerk. Maj. Richard C. Badger was chosen Reading Clerk. Mr. W. J. Page was elected Doorkeeper, and Mr. C. C. Talley Assistant. Adjourned to Tuesday.

Mr. H. E. Colton, Chief Clerk to the last House, called the Commons to order, a large majority of the members present. Mr. Mann nominated Hon. R. S. Donnell for re-election as Speaker, and Mr. D. was unanimously re-elected. On taking his seat Mr. Donnell made a few remarks, expressive of the gratification this mark of confidence had given to him, and requesting the cordial cooperation of members in his efforts to properly discharge the duties of the position to which they had called him. Differences of sentiment and opinion, Mr. D. continued, would arise in all such bodies as the present, and while those differences were unavoidable he would hope that by mutual courtesy and concession the business whose transaction had brought them together should not suffer in their hands.

Mr. R. S. Tucker of Raleigh was elected Chief Clerk, receiving 61 votes to 31 for Mr. Colton, late Clerk. [We are requested to say that Mr. Colton had declined being a candidate.] Mr. John A. Stanly was unanimously re-elected Reading Clerk. Mr. R. H. Kingsbury of Forsyth was elected Doorkeeper, and Mr. John Hill of Randolph Assistant. Adjourned to Tuesday.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, the Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

Propositions and Grievances: Messrs. Smith, Ayscock, Winstead, Speight, Odom, Blount, McCorkle and Jones.

Privileges and Elections: Messrs. Wright, Ellis, Bagley, Grier, Horton, Kirby and Sanders.

Judiciary: Messrs. Warren, Wright, Leitch, Bogle, Bryson, Winstead and Dick.

Internal Improvements: Messrs. Leitch, Horton, Matthews, Ellis, Straughn, Jones and Lassiter.

Claims: Messrs. Speight, Powell, Taylor, Adams, Snead, Marsh and Ward.

Education and Literary Fund: Messrs. Dick, Lassiter, Lindsay, McEachern, Bagley, Long and Whitford.

Banks and Currency: Messrs. Bagley, Winstead, Long, Miller, Patton, Courts and Bryson.

Corporations: Messrs. Arendell, Smith, Wynne, Harris, Berry, Blount and Aycock.

Agriculture: Messrs. Powell, McEachern, McCorkle, Jones, Lindsay, Adams and Odom.

The Joint Standing Committees were then announced on the part of the Senate, as follows:

Finance: Messrs. Wiggins, Pool, Courts, Patterson, Berry, Long, Harris and Lassiter.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum: Messrs. Arendell, Odom and Crump.

Swamp Lands: Messrs. Lindsay, Wynne and Mann.

Public Buildings and Grounds: Messrs. Perry and Powell.

Public Library: Messrs. Ellis, Speight and Lassiter.

Cherokee Lands, &c: Messrs. Bryson, Horton and Patton.

Insane Asylum: Messrs. Pool, Miller and Arendell.

Military Affairs: Messrs. Stubbs, Patton, Pitchford.

An election for State Printer was held, Mr. J. B. Neathery of the Conservative receiving 93 votes. [Mr. Neathery was elected, receiving 104 votes in both Houses. There was no other candidate, though 20 votes were cast for Mr. Gorman, 7 for Mr. Holden, &c.]

The Governor's Message was read, and 5 copies for each member ordered.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Fowle introduced a bill providing that hereafter two terms of the Supreme Court be held in Raleigh, in June and December of each year. Passed its three readings and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Phillips of Orange, introduced a bill to incorporate the Bingham School, to be a classical and military institution, with a capital of $100,000.

Mr. Love of Haywood, a bill to repeal all laws or part of laws exempting State officers from military service.

The Message was read and 5 copies for each member ordered.

EARLY SNOW.—Snow and sleet, a mingling of both, fell here for some hours on Tuesday. It is very early for this region, and we suppose has caused a great deal of suffering in the army north of this. Possibly, however, it has interfered with Grant's movements.

The weather has since been very cold; we noticed the thermometer standing at 28 on Tuesday 9 A. M.

"BONDED FARMERS."—A statement has been going the rounds that there were 12,000 bonded farmers in North Carolina who were under obligations to furnish the government with 3000 lbs. each of meat, making 36,000,000 lbs. in all. We considered it an exaggeration, and so it turns out. The Raleigh Confederate has been furnished by Capt. Parrish, of Maj. Mallett's Bureau, with a statement showing that there are but 228 "Bonded Exempt Farmers" in the State. The Confederate thinks this inaccurate; and so would we suppose it, but that the complete facts ought to be in possession of that Bureau. Besides these Capt. Parrish states that there were 120 detailed farmers on the 20th of October, but on that day the details were revoked and since then there are only 6 detailed persons in the State. These are remarkable facts.

The Confederate adds, (doubtless from statistics furnished by Capt. Parrish:)—

"There are now exempted from service in the State, 14,194 who are physically in good condition, and 9,840 whose physical condition is bad. Of these 24,034 exempts, 15,617 are farmers. Of these farmers again, 2,883 are militia officers, and 1,009 are Justices of the Peace, and 7,870 are physically in bad condition."

"SPIRIT OF SOUTH CAROLINA."—The Savannah Republican, under this head, mentions the organization of a company of 180 "hale, hearty and fat fellows," under the late call for detailed and exempted men, at Lawtonville, for the portion of Beaufort District, S. C., unoccupied by the enemy. The Republican says "they spurn the idea of reconstruction upon any terms with the yankees, who have rendered some of them homeless, and threaten to destroy the liberty and happiness of their country."

Whilst we are glad to hear of such a spirit at Lawtonville, we confess to some surprise at the presence, out of the service, of so many hale, hearty and fat fellows. It is not so in North Carolina, for her men of that description are very generally in the army. A gentleman from Chatham county said to us this week that he had never seen a town so bare of men as Fayetteville.

☞ THE OLD ISSUE.—Send in your notes of the old issue, of $5 and upwards; that they may be redeemed with the new. After the 31st of December they will be worthless.

See the advertisement of Mr. Broadfoot, Depositary at this place.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Georgia.—AUGUSTA, Nov. 21.—A raiding party of the enemy tapped the Central road at Griswoldville on Sunday afternoon. A lumber train was captured and destroyed. Firing was heard a few hours afterward. The movement of Sherman upon Macon was a feint for the purpose of concentrating our forces. Their raid upon the central railroad is for the purpose of keeping them there, while the whole force of the enemy moves upon and captures Augusta or Savannah. Sherman did not advance his infantry farther down the Macon and Western railroad than Griffin, but his cavalry came as far as Barnsville. He has crossed the Oconee with his infantry and this line is near Indian Springs. The whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction. The advance was 4 miles from Union Point at 11 o'clock, a. m.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 22.—The Central road train from Davisboro' reports that Milledgeville and Gordon were captured yesterday by the enemy. The State-House, Governor's Mansion and Penitentiary at Milledgeville were burned. Gen. Wayne, [of the State service,] holds Oconee bridge. Nothing has been heard from Macon. Passengers from the Georgia road report that the train went to Greensboro' today, and the enemy appear to have all gone in the direction of Milledgeville and Macon; but nothing certain is known. A scouting party which went into Atlanta after the yankees left report that all the business portion of the city was destroyed.

[Milledgeville, the Capital of Georgia, had 2,000 inhabitants in 1850. We do not think that it has grown much since that day. The Legislature was in session there last week. Gordon is a railroad village 28 miles east of Macon and 16 miles from Milledgeville, the junction of the Milledgeville branch with the Georgia Central road.]

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—All is quiet. The roads are deep in mud, streams much swollen, weather cold and cloudy, and indicating snow. The recent activity of the enemy on our right is ascertained to have grown out of fear of an attack from us.

From the Valley of Virginia.—NEW MARKET, Nov. 22.—Two Divisions of yankee cavalry came 2 miles this side of Mt. Jackson this morning. We attacked and drove them below Edinburg, 10 or 11 miles. Our loss was 7 or 8 killed and wounded. Yankee loss not known.

From East Tennessee.—BRISTOL, Nov. 21.—A reported fight at Strawberry Plains to-day, and 200 negroes killed. No official news.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington papers of the 19th and 20th contain very little of interest. Gen. Grant arrived at Baltimore on Friday on his way to visit his family. A furloughed officer of Sherman's Staff has told the Chicago Journal that he was ordered when his leave expired to report at Savannah. Memphis was greatly excited on Friday in consequence of reports that Beauregard, with a large force from Corinth, was marching on the city. Lincoln has issued a proclamation raising the blockade of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola. The Baltimore American says that the blockading fleets will soon be largely increased and rendered so strong that it will be impossible for vessels to run through them. Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 220.

Georgia News by Mail.—The Macon Confederate of the 21st has the following items:—

"The whole available force of the community is under arms and ready, at a moment's notice for the trenches. The enemy are believed to be east of the city, about 20 miles distant. Many are of the opinion that they intend to leave Macon unmolested, fearing to attack the large force gathered here and the splendid fortifications which surround the city. One thing is certain—Macon is to be defended to the last, and those best informed believe it can be held against any force Sherman can bring against it."

"Gen Beauregard will probably be in town to morrow afternoon. Lt. Gen. Hardee arrived this morning."

Gen. Beauregard has issued the following proclamation:—

CORINTH, Miss., Nov. 18.—To the people of Georgia. Arise, for the defence of your native soil! Rally around your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiers! Obstruct and destroy all roads in Sherman's front, flanks and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst. Be confident and resolute. Trust in an over-ruling Providence, and success will crown your efforts. I hasten to join you in the defence of your homes and firesides.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Similar appeals from the Georgia Congressmen at Richmond appear in the Confederate, and Gov. Brown's proclamation also calling out all between 16 and 55 to report to Gen. G. A. Smith at Macon for 40 days' service.

From Gen Hood's Army.—A gentleman attached to the Army of Tennessee has just arrived, the reliability of whose information can be vouched for. The entire army has crossed the Tennessee River at Florence. Lee's corps crossed first. The other corps crossed on last Sunday. The baggage and transportation of the army has been materially reduced. One wagon alone is allowed to each headquarters, even including the transportation of the Commander-in-chief. The best mules and horses and wagons have been placed in the supply train. The direction of the army is not known.

A late private letter from the army informs us that "our troops are in splendid condition. Everything seems to portend a magnificent winding up of this arduous campaign."—*Montgomery Mail*, 18th.

From Richmond.—There is nothing new to report from the lines immediately below Richmond. The ceaseless drizzle of the past two days has converted the fields and roads into quagmires, and mud again stops the armies of the Potomac and the James, if, indeed, immediate active operations were contemplated by them. There is a general impression that part of Sheridan's army has reinforced Grant, but nothing positive is known on the subject. If these men have reached Grant he must be ready to make his effort; and will make it, no doubt, so soon as the ground shall again become firm. In the meantime, he is, of necessity, to use the military phrase, quiet. For several days past the yankees have been engaged leveling our former line of works which ran from Fort Harrison to the river. Deserters from their army say they are doing this to be prepared for an assault which they are expecting us to make for the recapture of Harrison.

Rich. Dispatch, 21st.

The Dutch Gap canal, a yankee correspondent of a Northern journal says, is expected to be completed before December. He also states that the canal is 155 yards long, and that the excavation is of sufficient depth below low-water mark to float the largest gunboats necessary for the contemplated operations. From the importance the enemy seem to attach to the successful completion of the canal, and the large fleet of gunboats and iron clads collecting in the James river, it is probable no general attack will be made, until the fleet can act in combination with the land forces.—*Rich. Sentinel*, 21st.

Georgia.—We having nothing additional from Georgia, that would be prudent to publish while certain military operations are taking place, which, it is believed, will bring Sherman up with a short turn. The enemy are without information as to his movements, and we have no intention of enlightening them on the subject.—*Richmond Sentinel*, 21st.

From the Trans-Mississippi.—Late news from the Trans-Mississippi region informs us that the only portion of Texas occupied by the Federals is Padre island, near Brownsville. They give us no trouble now, and their blockading and invading forces are both nominal. Price, with a largely augmented force, is in the lower portion of Missouri. His forces have not been very active for some weeks past, as the yankees have deemed it prudent to keep aloof.—*Richmond Dispatch*, 21st.

From the Front.—On Friday night the enemy attempted to retake their last picket lines in front of Hunton's and Stewart's Brigades, which Gen. Pickett so gallantly swept the night before. They were most signally repulsed, however, and at every point the attack was a failure. We understand the effort to recapture these lines was a very determined one, and made in considerable force. What the yankee loss was we could not ascertain, but ours was nothing, or at most very trifling.

Some skirmishing took place in front of our cavalry lines on the extreme right on Saturday. The enemy was driven back after a slight show of resistance, and soon became quiet.

It is believed that Grant is collecting his forces on our right, preparatory to making another forward movement in that quarter.

One corps of Sheridan's army is believed to have reached City Point.

A most amusing and at the same time satisfactory incident occurred in front of Wright's brigade, left of the Weldon Railroad, on Saturday morning, an hour or two before day. A report was brought in that the enemy was advancing at that point, and the men were called to arms at once. The pickets were on the alert, and soon heard a noise in front, as of advancing forces. A sharp volley of musketry was discharged at the supposed foe, when a sudden rush was heard, and forward through the lines charged in wild disorder forty-two fine beeves—until that moment yankee property.

We understand they came in good line of battle, and were not gathered up until they had passed to the rear. They are remarkably fine beeves, and the incident caused great amusement in camp.

The yankees, several days since, were guilty of a great outrage on the persons of a negro and a little boy, some few miles southeast of the city. The negro is the property of Mr. Wm. Davis, a refugee from Dinwiddie, and the little boy a son of the same gentleman, about twelve years of age. They were caught on Mr. D's farm, and under pretence that they had conveyed information to our men, were, by order of an officer, tied to trees in the woods and left to starve. The negro, after great exertion, succeeded in releasing himself, and then unloosed the bonds which held the boy, and both escaped.

Petersburg Express, 21st

From Western North Carolina.—Col. Kirk, with four or five hundred men, has been on Big Creek, Tenn., near the State line, for two or three weeks, threatening to make a raid in this direction. Last week, however, as we are informed, about 60 of Osborne's Scouts attacked him, and drove him 15 miles towards Knoxville, killing and capturing a considerable number.

The yankees made a raid into Cherokee county, last week, but were met and driven back by Capt. Welch's command, with a loss of five or six men killed. Capt. Welch lost one man.—*Ash. News* 17th

Washington.—The town of Washington has not been occupied by yankee troops since the recapture of Plymouth. We learn from a responsible source that the place is quiet almost as a desert. There is but little there to attract the enemy. The attacs upon Plymouth was evidently aimed more at the destruction of the ram Albemarle than anything else. That being accomplished, only a small force and a few gunboats are kept there.—*Ral. Conserv.*, 22d.

From East Tennessee.—A scout just in from East Tennessee reports Vaughn's and Palmer's commands as having two Yankee regiments surrounded at Bull's Gap, and shelling them furiously. If this is so, they will probably bag the whole concern.—*Asheville News* 17th.

Passengers from Jonesboro, Thursday, give but little additional news of Breckinridge's movements. He is still pursuing the enemy and securing the fruits of his victory. The total number of prisoners captured is reported to be 850. 400 of these are expected to reach here to-day. Fifty wagons and teams, in addition to those already reported, have fallen into our hands. The enemy are in some force at Strawberry Plains, 18 miles from Knoxville, and it is said that Gen. Vaughn is again in their rear. We expect to hear of another handsome "bagging" affair in a few days, and then hol for Knoxville.

Later intelligence, received Saturday night, assures us that our forces held Strawberry Plains, and that the enemy have retreated to their fortifications at Knoxville.—*Lynchburg Republican*, 20 h.

CONGRESS.—On Monday there was considerable debate in the Senate on a resolution of Mr. Semmes in relation to mode of ascertaining quantity, quality and value of articles delivered as tax in kind. The subject was postponed without decision. The House adopted a resolution re-affirming the declaration of last session, of the unalterable determination of the people of the Confederate States, to never upon any terms have any affiliation, political or otherwise, with the people engaged in an invasion of our soil, and the butchery of our citizens.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Henry, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill increasing the compensation of free negroes employed in the army and authorizing the impressment of 40 000 slaves. A message was received from the President in response to the resolution of Mr Maxwell, stating that no State of the United States had intimated a willingness, directly or indirectly, to enter into convention for the cessation of hostilities or any other purpose. The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the exchange of 6 per cent. coupon bonds for 7.30 notes.

Shelling of Petersburg Suspended.—For several weeks the shelling of Petersburg has been almost suspended. The number of shells thrown into the city since the enemy first opened their batteries upon the women and children is estimated at twenty thousand: and during all this time only four white persons and twelve negroes have been killed! The shelling has actually been a source of profit to the poor of the city, as they have collected, we learn, several hundred thousand pounds of metal, which they have sold to the Ordnance Department. The amount paid out by the Department will aggregate about $60,000. This is an extraordinary illustration of the old adage, "Tis an ill wind that blows good to nobody."—*Rich. Examiner.*

Internal Improvements.—The Board of Internal Improvements met on Saturday last. The following appointments were made: Messrs. W. A. Wright, of New Hanover, Col. G. W. Collier, of Wayne, and W. W. Brickell, of Halifax, Directors on the part of the State, for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and O. G. Parsley, Esq., of New Hanover, State Proxy. Col. W. L. Smith, of New Hanover, State proxy on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.—*Raleigh Conservative*, 22d.

Methodist Protestant Conference.—The North Carolina Anual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church held its session at Bess's Chapel, Lincoln county, on the 9th inst. The reports showed an unusual degree of prosperity and a very large increase of members. Handsome additions were made to the Missionary Fund. Resolutions were passed looking to the improvement and permanency of the Church paper, the "Watchman and Harbinger," and J. L. Michaux was re-elected Editor. The next Conference will be held at Enfield, Halifax county, begining on Wednesday before the second Sunday in November, 1865.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

LINCOLN'S MAJORITY.—Of the 300,000 majority for Lincoln in the late election, Massachusetts gave him 70,814, nearly one-fourth of the whole.

BEAST BUTLER.—During Butler's late visit to New York he qualified as executor on the estate of his brother, who became a millionaire in New Orleans by means of the stealings which the Beast was able to throw into his hands as Commander there. The administration bond was for $... 000. On the same day he was sued with a w... by the members of a banking house whom he had robbed of $60,000 in gold. All Butler's funds in New York were attached by the bankers.

THE MAILS.—There was an entire failure of the Northern mails yesterday, and to-day again of the mail due this morning. Yesterday's mail came through to-day. Probably there has been a snow storm interrupting the travel North of Greensboro'.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ON BOARD THE "INDIAN CHIEF," CHARLESTON, S. C., November 17, 1864.

Dear Sir.—After leaving the goodly county of Moore, going to Camp Holmes, and there undergoing a certain state of pupilage, we were started for this place, which we reached on Sunday the 6th of Nov., and were immediately marched on board this ship, which is not a war vessel but a receiving ship. Here we are to stay until we are drilled and uniformed, after which we will be put on board of some of the Iron Clads now in this Harbor. There were 36 of us, who left the camp together, mostly from Moore and Chatham counties. We were selected there, or picked out, on account of soundness, size and appearance. The following are here from Moore: Wm. McLeod, E. Waddill, E. Watson, E. Garner, J. C. Davis, A. H. Cameron, M. A. McDonald, Wm. Kennedy, T. Siler, J. S. Massburn, W. K. Dawkins, Wm. Clap, S. Morrison and N. Leach. The thirty-six of us who left the camp together, were on last Saturday divided into two squads, 18 men each; one of the squads, including the Moore county men, except E. Waddill, go on board the Iron Clad Chicora; the other, including the Chatham men with Waddill, go on the Palmetto State. We belong to what is called the Marine corps, not the Navy proper, but connected with it. For soldiers we fare very well, receiving plenty to eat, good quarters to sleep in, and among other things plenty of old coffee and sugar. Day before yesterday (the 15th inst.) our batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands had a fierce engagement with the yankee batteries on Morris Island. We have not heard the result. There are fourteen yankee war ships in sight, and several Iron clads. They shell Charleston more or less every day; but this has become quite common, as they have been pegging away for the last 495 days. The defences of this Harbor are very formidable, and should the enemy ever attack it by water, they must come in overwhelming force, in order to be aything like successful.

Yours, very respectfully, JAS. C. DAVIS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please add another name to the Roll of Honor. Dr. Thomas A. Brooks of Chatham county, one of the ablest and most skillful physicians in the country, has never charged a soldier or a soldier's family anything for his attention to their sufferings, and, unlike some Physicians, he has never refused to attend their calls. As a member of the Examining Board for the 7th Congressional District he was most untiring in the discharge of his duties and had the entire confidence of both the people and the Confederate authorities. Such a man at such a time is an ornament to any profession. Kept out of the army only by the urgent entreaties of those amongst whom he practiced, his public services, his professional skill, his kindness and humanity have rendered him illustrious among the men of Chatham. Amid the stirring scenes around us it is delightful to turn from the busy hum of the greedy world to contemplate so beautiful a character. Would that there were many more such. Then the war would not seem so weary—it would be robbed of half its terrors. Such a man is a rebuke to the cold-hearted selfishness of others, reminding us that there is yet something beautiful in human nature. Old Chatham is proud of her son. Yours, &c., I. T. B.

Accident.—We learn that a Mr. Sullivan, of this place, was run over and instantly killed, on yesterday evening, in the eastern part of the town, by the coal train.—*North Carolinian*, 22d.

It is stated in Richmond that the value of the "Tax in Kind" of 1863, collected in the States east of the Mississippi, amounted to *two hundred and ten million dollars.*

DIED,

K. McIVER, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, died at the Hampton Hospital June 7th, 1864.

NEILL McLEOD, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, died at the Hampton Hospital June 8, 1864.

At High Point, on the 8th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN M. F. HARRISON, a refugee from Newbern, in the 40th year of his age.

On the 31st Oct., at her residence on Topsail Sound, of consumption, Mrs. SUSAN NIXON, aged 68 years 7 mos. and 25 days.

CHARLES ROSS died at his residence in this county, on the 31st inst., aged 80 years. He was a native of Slata, Isle of Skye, Scotland. He emigrated to this State in 1804; resided for several years in Montgomery county, and was for many years a citizen of Fayetteville. His practical knowledge, genial and charitable disposition—receiving no reward but the gratification afforded by the faithful discharge of duty—furnished an example fit to be emulated by all. He passed away full of good deeds, respected by all, lamented by many, and in the hope of a reward, not of works, but faith. D.

Departed this life, in this county, on the 6th instant, NEILL McARTHUR, Sen., aged 76 years. The deceased was a native of Robeson county, and made a profession of religion and connected himself with the Presbyterian Church at St. Paul's in the year 1816. He was soon after appointed an Elder in that Church and continued there with much acceptance until the organization of Big Rockfish Church, when he was transferred to it, and in which he served as an Elder with zeal and fidelity until his death. While he would extend the right hand of fellowship to the true children of God of every denomination, he was sincerely and ardently attached to the doctrines and order of

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1864

To the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The demands on the Treasury, payable whenever presented, are as follows:

Coupons due and unpaid,	$2,668 375 00
State Bonds,	94,000 00
Due Banks and individuals on temporary loans,	508,428 00
Unpaid appropriations as follows:	
To counties for support of wives and families of soldiers,	682 685 72
To Commissary department,	245,496 62
To Ordnance department,	208,765 00
To Paymaster's department,	255 866 00
To Quartermaster's department,	203 880 00
To Surgeon General's department,	24 300 00
For sick and wounded soldiers,	185,000 00
For benefit of citizens of Washington,	80,000 00
	$5,100,780 84
The means in the Treasury, (independent of our Treasury notes,) consisting of Confederate Treasury notes, bonds and certificates, is	1,524 412 86
Deficit,	$3,576,367 48

It will be seen from the foregoing that the deficiency to meet present demands on the Treasury, exclusive of State Treasury notes, the issue of which would increase the State debt, is $3,576,367 48.

Assuming that your legislation shall continue the State's operations on their present scale, the means to be provided, prior to the 1st Oct. next, when the State taxes are payable, will be

To meet above deficit	$3 576 367 48
To meet ordinary civil expenses,	2,500,000 00
To pay counties for support of soldiers' families, if you make appropriations for this year as you did for last year	2,000,000 00
Annual appropriation for relief of sick and wounded soldiers,	800 000 00
Estimates of Military Bureaux for 1865:	
Paymaster's department	2 006 905 00
Quartermaster's department,	469 600 00
Ordnance department,	100 000 00
Subsistence department,	1,010,000 00
Total,	$11,962,872 48

To this must be added any other appropriations you may make.

It is probable that a large amount of the coupons due may not be presented for payment, but many more of them are likely to be presented this year than were last year, and it is not likely that Banks will ask for payment of the debts due them.

The State debt on the 30th Sept., 1864, as shown in my last annual report was	$31 442,440 20
The State debt Sept. 30, 1863 was	26 226,434 00
Increase for last fiscal year,	$5,216 905 80

These views do not embrace the debts we owe in Europe on our cotton and rosin bonds, nor the large profits which we are said to have made by blockade running, as to value of which I am officially ignorant. You will doubtless receive full information as to that, from the proper sources.

In this amount of State debt, is included $1,600,000 State bonds delivered to the Gov. to be sent to Europe, and sold, if necessary, as collateral security for the payment of our cotton bonds, which were sent to England but not used, as I learn from the Governor, the cotton bonds having been readily sold without this security.

In addition to this set off, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold the bonds of the State to the amount of $2.234,500; and Gov. Vance has filed in this office State bonds to the amount of $130,000 received for the sale of a part of the steamship Ad-Vance. These sets of, amounting to $3,864,500 being deducted, leaves the

Balance of real State debt		$27,577,940 20
The commissioners of Sinking Fund hold Confederate 7 per cent. bonds to the am't of	$186,000	
And the State holds on the following corporations, or stock in the same, as follows:		
N C Railroad Company,	$3,000,000	
A & N C " " about	350,000	
W C & R " "	2,000 000	
Western " "	600 000	
R & G " "	50,000	
City of Raleigh,	48,000	$6 184,000 00
Balance of debt, allowing these.		$21,443,940 20

If all these sets off as deemed reliable, it will leave the balance of State debt $21,443,940 20.

From the foregoing statements it is manifest that the expenses of the State must be greatly *diminished* in future: Or the taxes vastly *increased*, or the State debt enormously *augmented*.

I think the State debt ought not to be increased. The rapid increase of it has already injuriously affected the value of all State securities. The premium at which State bonds or Treasury notes can now be sold for Confederate currency, is greatly less than it was one year ago; and their marketable value will be impaired in the ratio of the increase of the State debt. A State bond for $1000 running thirty years, will bring now about $1850, in Confederate currency,—worth in specie in which we promise to pay the bond, about $74.

It must be a much more grievous necessity than I think now exists, to warrant an increase of the State debt at a sacrifice so ruinous, but if the State should throw on the market any considerable amount of our bonds, they would have to be sold at a still more ruinous rate.

I think our expenses may be vastly diminished, without detriment to the State or the Confederacy. One of the wisest ordinances of our State Convention was that of the 27th of June 1861, turning over the State troops to the Confederacy, and repealing the act of the General Assembly establishing the Military Board. Subsequent legislation, partially reversing this policy, has led to the rapid and vast increase of the State debt. It has not yet reached an unmanageable amount, provided we return to the policy of the Convention.

The war making power belongs to the Confederacy. The grand sources of revenue are duties on imports and exports. The Constitution gives to the Confederacy the exclusive right to levy these duties, and consequently the ability to sustain the vast expenses of war. When a State keeps up a war establishment, the expenses must be paid by direct taxation. Besides, military operations are more efficient and less expensive when directed by one head and one government, than when under different commands, and supplied by competing Commissaries and Quarter Masters. Our military establishment, therefore excepting so much as may be deemed necessary for police purposes and the execution of the laws, ought to be turned over to the Confederacy, or disbanded, and made subject to conscription, where the turning of them over would not violate any pledges of the State under which the troops entered into the service.

We have generally undertaken the execution of the Confederate act of conscription, so far as arresting deserters is concerned. It seems to me that it is an anomalous proceeding for a State to assume the burthen of executing an act of Congress; and that the expenses incurred ought to be paid out of the National Treasury.

I have been forced into this reference to the State military operations, a subject apparently foreign to my department, because I could not otherwise present the recommendations expected from me.

Whether you adopt this recommendation or not, the amount to be raised must be very large. I recommend that the amount required be raised by taxation; and if this course be adopted, unless your appropriations be very small, a collection should be made at as early a day as practicable.

If you adopt taxation as the means of supplying the Treasury, you will co-operate with the Confederate Government in the only plan, in my opinion, materially tending to sustain the currency.

It is possible that the pressing wants of this department may be relieved by the payment into the Treasury of some of the large profits said to have been realized from blockade running; or by an act of Congress, reimbursing to the State a large amount expended by us in the early part of the war.

Under the act "to provide ways and means of supplying the Treasury," ratified Dec. 20, 1862, I appointed P. H. Winston, Esq., of Bertie, to collect the debt due the State from the Confederate government. As soon as the vast number of vouchers necessary to support the claim could be put in order by the State Auditor, Mr Winston proceeded with them to Richmond, and has since prosecuted the settlement with great zeal and industry, and with as little expense to the State as was consistent with the proper discharge of his duty. Many difficulties have retarded the settlement of the claim in Richmond. Some time elapsed before the Secretary of the Treasury could assign to this duty the necessary clerical force; and the work has been repeatedly arrested, by the calling of the clerks to the field to repel attacks of the enemy. Within the past few days, the auditing of about $2,100,000 of the claim has been completed. It is now before Congress for an appropriation to pay it. I have good reason to hope that it will be paid, either in currency or bonds. The act of 1862 aforesaid, directs the Treasurer, out of the money collected on this claim, to pay off, by the 1st January, 1865, the State bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, unless the holders of these bonds would exchange them for 6 per cent. bonds, payable on the 1st January 1895, and also to pay the debts due the Banks by way of temporary loans, with a like option to the Banks to take 6 per cent. bonds. Some $500,000 of this claim, which could be paid under existing appropriations, was paid some months ago. I advertised my readiness to pay the 8 per cent. bonds, or to make the exchange of bonds, provided for in said act. A few of the holders of the 8 per cent. bonds have exchanged them for the sixes, but none of the bond holders or the Banks have received payment in Confederate currency. The ground on which they refuse to receive payment is, that the State received from them currency much more valuable than that now offered in payment.

Another instalment of our claim is now made ready by our State Auditor, to be submitted to the Confederate Auditor. As the principles on which he allows or rejects our claims are now settled, and our accounts are put in better shape than those of the early part of the war, it is presumed there will be little delay in settling these claims.

Should Congress act favorably on the amount now audited, it will relieve our Treasury materially, and diminish, to this extent, the means to be provided by you.

We get nothing for the bounty we pay our troops.

The total expenditures of the State on military appropriations, since the commencement of the war, as shown by the books of the Treasury, are $21 928,407 73
Amount reimbursed 8,091,892 23
Excess 13 831,515 50

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

By the act of Dec. 20, 1862, the sum of $62,500 per annum, for the years 1863 and 1864, was appropriated for the support of this Institution, and at the extra session of December 1863, upon the representation of the Directors that this sum was inadequate, a further appropriation of $150,000, for the year 1864, was made, making the total appropriations for 1863 and 1864 $274,500. The whole appropriation was drawn long before the end of the fiscal year 1864, and the alternative was left the Treasurer of honoring the drafts of the Directors, unauthorised by any appropriation, or allowing this beneficent Institution to be disbanded. The General Assembly having heretofore repeatedly legalized the drafts of the Directors of this Asylum in excess of appropriations, I continued to pay their drafts, amounting to $75,000 above the appropriations. I respectfully ask that the payments, not authorised by the appropriations, may be legalized—and I earnestly urge, either that the Directors be authorized to draw at discretion, or some other remedy be devised by which the Treasurer be protected from the personal responsibility of making payments not authorised by law, or allowing the Institution to be dissolved for want of adequate support. The unsettled condition of the currency and prices makes it impossible to make estimates of the wants of the Institution, approximating accuracy.

This Institution is supported by direct appropriations from the Treasury, but the laws contemplate the reimbursement of the amount expended for charity patients, by the counties from which they are sent.

The act of 1858 appropriates not exceeding $25,000 a year for the support of the Institution, and provides that "no county shall be required to pay more than at the rates of $144 per annum for each individual insane person sent to the Asylum."

For the past two years the amount drawn by the Institution is as follows:

For 1863 appropriation	$62 500
Amount over drawn for 1863,	7,500
For 1864 appropriation,	218,500
Amount over drawn,	75,000
Total expenses	$357 890

From this it will be seen that while the expense of supporting this institution for the year 1863 was increased nearly three fold and for the year 1864 more than eleven fold, this amount to be paid by the counties, has not been increased.

The amount actually reimbursed by the Counties in 1864 is $18,819 47.

The act of 1858 provides that each paying patient shall not be charged less than at the rates of $200 per annum. At what rate paying patients have been charged by the directors since the expenses have run up as above set forth, I do not know.

I recommend that the counties and paying patients be required to pay in the ratio of the increased expenses of the institution.

The amounts due from the several counties on account of indigent patients, up to January 1st 1864, as per the official certificate of Dr. Fisher, superintendent of the institution, have been paid, with the following exceptions, to wit:

Wake,	$2,277 94	Polk,	$285 00
Washington,	1 086 40	Haywood,	93 00
Cumberland,	578 00	Pasquotank,	1,570 66
Hyde,	92 58	Alleghany,	180 00
Franklin,	3,200 13	Wilkes,	981 00
Beaufort,	720 00	Buncombe,	144 00
Chowan,	782 00	Ashe,	70 60
Burke,	1,165 00	Union,	152 00
Craven,	1,171 00	Davidson,	361 00
Yancey,	780 66	Wilson,	624 00
Halifax,	144 00	Richmond,	229 00
Johnston,	1,849 20	Currituck,	126 00
Warren,	1,294 72	Carteret,	582 00
Stokes,	155 90	Northampton,	7 20
Tyrrell,	978 00	Madison,	139 00
Martin,	827 60		
			$22,774 69

I issued notices, as required by the act of 1858 chap. 2, sec. 6, to the solicitors of the several circuits in which were counties in default as to the tax due on account of indigent patients as set forth in my annual report for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1863. What action they took therein, or whether any, I do not know.

[The Treasurer here recommends provisions for facilitating the collections from the counties.]

DEBTS DUE THE BANKS FOR TEMPORARY LOANS.

No change as to the debts due to the Banks, by way of temporary loans, has been made since my annual report for 1863, and I have nothing to add to the remarks contained in said report, to which I respectfully call your attention.

STATE BONDS NOW DUE AND DUE IN 1865.

Registered bonds issued under acts of 1848 and 1850	$53 000
Coupon bonds issued under act of 184?, chap 2, sec. 49, due July 1st, 1864,	41,000
Coupon bonds issued under same act, due Jan. 1st, 1865,	67,000
Coupon bonds issued under same act, due July 1st, 1865,	44,000
Due to individuals, (see report for 1864,)	37,055
	$189,055

Many of the holders of these claims would accept State bonds falling due 1st January, 1893, in payment, and I recommend that authority be conferred on the Treasurer to pay them in this way.

THE SINKING FUND.

The commissioners of this fund will submit to you during your session, a full report, and I therefore deem it necessary to make little comment in relation to this fund. If the State debt be not increased, this rapidly increasing fund gives the most reliable security to the holders of our State bonds and notes, that they will all be punctually paid. The corporation was organized on the 11th December 1857, and has been most ably managed to this date without any change in the commissioners. In this short period its stocks have run up to $2,370,500, consisting of State bonds, with the exception of $136,000 in Confederate 7 per cent. bonds, and is being rapidly increased by large Railroad dividends, and the accruing interests on its stocks.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.

The act of the last session of Congress authorized the States to exchange, during the present year, one half the Confederate non-interest bearing Treasury notes held prior to the times when they ceased to be fundable for new issue at par; and for the other half, to take 6 per cent. bonds; under the 12th section of the currency act approved 12th February 1864; (which bonds would be liable to taxation in the hands of a purchaser from the State,) or in 4 per cent untaxable bonds and under the resolutions of the General Assembly in May last, the Public Treasurer was vested with plenary discretion to make the best disposition he could of the old currency, so held by the State. As the wants of the Treasury would compel me to sell the bonds I might receive, and it was uncertain whether either class of bonds which the State might receive would sell for two-thirds of their face, I submitted the question to the Secretary of the Treasury whether the State could take one-half in new issue at par, and the other half in new issue at a discount of 33⅓ per cent. He referred the question to the Attorney General, who decided that if the State took one-half in new issue at par, she must take the other half in bonds. The bonds were not ready to be issued. I then requested of the Secretary of the Treasury, if he deemed it consistent with law, that the depositary might be required to issue his certificate to the State for one-half the amount of such currency with leave to the Public Treasurer to take either the 4 or the 6 per cent bonds from time to time and in such proportions as he might think proper. He readily assented to this proposition, which will enable the Public Treasurer, when he has occasion to sell the bonds, to elect the class which, at the time, shall command the highest price in market. I hold the certificate of the depositary in conformity with this arrangement.

[Here follow some suggestions of a local and unimportant nature.]

All of which is respectfully submitted,
JONATHAN WORTH,
Pub. Treas.

Treasury Notes of the Old Issue.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C. S. A.,
Richmond, Nov'r 11, 1864.

TO the end that every facility may be afforded to the holders of these notes in effecting the exchange for new, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Pay Depositaries, and the Depositaries whose duty has been hitherto limited to funding, are hereby authorized to receive the notes for exchange. Those not supplied with funds will register the names of the depositors, receiving all notes offered for and entitled to exchange, until the 1st day of January 1865, inclusive. The notes received and registered must be forwarded by express to the Treasurer at Richmond with a copy of the register, and new issues for the payment of the depositors will be immediately forwarded in return.

The Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries are hereby instructed to republish this notice.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Sec'y of Treasury.

FAYETTEVILLE DEPOSITORY, Nov. 22, 1864

New Issue will be paid for the old, on presentation at this Office.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.

Tax in Kind, Richmond County.

THE Farmers of Richmond County are requested to meet us at the following times and places, prepared to list their crops Corn, Short Corn, Buckwheat, Rough Rice, Irish Potatoes, Fodder, Hay, Molasses of Cane and Sorghum, Peas, Cotton and Ground Peas, to-wit:

At Steele's, on the 5th and 6th December.
" Mineral Springs, 7th "
" Rockingham, 8th and 9th "
" Laurel Hill, 12th and 13th " " "
" Shewartsville, 14th and 15th "
" Williamson's 16th "

Each producer must make return of the entire quantity of each of the above articles produced by him during the year; whether gathered or not.

Five bushels corn per hundred pounds of net pork, will be allowed free of tax, for raising and fattening hogs. The tax payer must furnish a list of the number pounds he expects to slaughter; and claim the deduction at the time the estimate is made. The friends of those absent in the army are earnestly requested to list for them.

W. D. TOWNSEND,
PETER McRAE,
Assessors 33d Tax Dist N. C.

Nov. 12. 85 6D

Non-Taxable Bonds.

500 Million Loan.—Sale Continued.

NUMEROUS applications having been made at the established price of $185 and interest, under circumstances that entitle them to favorable consideration, it has been determined to continue the sale until further notice.

AUG. W. STEEL,
Ag't for sale of Confederate Bonds

Fayetteville, Oct. 22. 78-tf3m

Files! Files!

FLAT BASTARD FILES, ass'd, 7 to 14in.
Taper Saw Files, " 3 to 4½in
Horse Rasps, 10in.

For sale at the Store of the late
JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 22, 1864. 87-5tpd

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for an act to prevent the removal of soldiers' families out of such houses as they may now occupy, until the close of the present war.

Nov'r 21, 1864. 87 3tpd

AUCTION SALES.

By H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold in front of my Store on the 1st day of December, the following lots of fine CHEWING TOBACCO:

100 Boxes McCulloch & Grey.
100 " Peach and Honey.
100 " Signet.

Samples shown at any time. Sale positive.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,
2 Bbls P. R. Sugar.
8 Bales 4-4 Sheeting, and sundry other articles.

Nov'r 17. 85-3t

EXEMPTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

The Richmond papers contain fuller reports than usual of a lively discussion in the House of Representatives on this subject on the 19th inst. The report is a poor one, as the reader will find every gentleman's speech a reply to a speech which the report does not indicate was made by the preceding speaker. Such as it is, we copy it as of interest to the people of this State:—

Mr Staples, of Va., from the Committee to which was referred a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of applying to the several States for such a modification of the action of the States as shall have the effect to decrease the number of exemptions from military service of State officers, reported that they considered it highly expedient that an appeal be made to the several State Legislatures, so to modify their exemption laws as to leave subject to military service State officers between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years whose presence at home may not be essentially necessary to conduct and carry on the operations of their respective governments. The Committee recommended the appointment of a joint committee to consist of one member from each State, on the part of the House, and such members as may be appointed by the Senate, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the number of officers in each one of the several States exempted by existing laws from military service in the armies of the Confederate States for the purpose of carrying on the government of said States, and if the number so exempted be larger than the public necessity shall seem to require, that the committee prepare and report to the House an address appealing to each one of said States to so modify their respective exemption laws as to render liable to military service all able bodied men between eighteen and forty-five years, whose services in their several offices may be temporarily dispensed with without detriment to the government of such State.

Mr. Staples said that the resolution just reported provided a remedy for an evil of considerable magnitude. Whether it would accomplish the object desired, the future would determine. All would agree that it was desirable to obtain some modification of the laws relating to the exemption of persons employed in the service of the States. The country would be amazed to learn the number of persons so employed and exempt from military duty. Virginia has about 1400, N. Carolina more than 14,000, S. Carolina about 400, Alabama 1074, Mississippi 110. In Georgia the precise number is not known—including the State militia it will probably exceed 15 000 men. Mr. Staples said he did not intend to cast the slightest reflection upon the States of North Carolina and Georgia. The value of their men and been conspicuously displayed upon too many bloody fields to be called in question here or elsewhere. But it could not be denied that by this wholesale system of exemptions great injustice has been done to the other States.

We had here a few days since the resolutions adopted by the Governors at Augusta. Those resolutions breathe a pure and patriotic spirit. But if so harmless they are silent upon the only question these gentlemen can control. It is clear they do not intend to modify their lists of exemptions. We can, therefore, only act upon the bill reported here last session, and refer this whole matter to the State Legislatures, where it properly belongs. To them we must appeal, and I am confident that appeal, rightly made, will not be in vain.

They will appreciate the magnitude of this struggle and the demands of the hour; they will feel that it would be far better to stop the entire machinery of State Government, close the courts of justice, suspend the authority of magistrates, obliterate the State lines, and abolish State sovereignty forever, than submit to any terms of peace the enemy have yet proposed. We are in the midst of a war of unexampled magnitude; we are menaced with dangers within and without. Great armies threaten us; immense fleets blockade our coasts, penetrate our harbors and rivers; our capital resounds with the roar of hostile guns; the solid earth trembles beneath the tread of contending legions. In the midst of these extraordinary events, we assume that our independence is an established fact, we discuss and settle grave questions of constitutional law; we attempt to carry on the State and National Governments, with all their hosts of officers and employees, as if we were in the midst of profound peace and tranquility. Men talk of State Rights, flippantly and learnedly, as though no struggle existed on this continent save a contest for the preservation of State sovereignty against the despotic tendencies of the Confederate Government. Sir, this point may be carried too far. A principle, so invaluable in time of peace, may become the source of woes and disasters unnumbered in time of war. What are the rights of the States? Virginia sovereignty or North Carolina sovereignty does not depend upon any construction given here or elsewhere to the Constitution. It depends upon the army standing upon yonder river, guarding the approach to this capital. When that army goes down, all State sovereignty goes down with it. When that army melts away, neither trial by jury, nor habeas corpus, nor State Rights will save us from extermination. State sovereignty will not raise armies, nor clothe and feed them. It cannot build navies nor equip them. In vain may we invoke its great principles in defense of a violated Constitution and a bleeding country. In vain may we hold up before our enemies trial by jury, the sanctity of habeas corpus and the glory of a free press. They would not listen to us in better days; they will not heed us now. Baffled in all their schemes and calculations, blinded with passion, unduly elated on every temporary success they are deaf to the voice of reason or the pleadings of humanity; they have no thought, no ambition, no solicitude for aught beyond our subjugation. Besides, if the people of the North desired peace upon any terms that we could accept they are powerless to achieve it. They have given up their free Constitution, their right of election, all their guarantees of personal liberty, to recover them no more.

There has been no period since the commencement of the struggle we have not been willing to treat with them. What has been the result of all our efforts? Bitter scorn and contempt. Every attempt we have made to end this unhappy struggle has been considered as evidence of our weakness and our despair. They will not have peace. They have proclaimed that they will have no compromise, no conventions, no armistice—nothing but war—war, bloody and terrible. The issue is before us and we must meet it with the spirit of men who can die, but never be slaves. The path we tread leads to independence, or it leads to slavery. Now, indeed, we must gird up our loins. We must start afresh. We must strengthen our armies—increase our forces; we must infuse more vigor into the government—display a loftier energy, a truer conception of the magnitude of the crisis and the perils that threaten us. In this hall we must rekindle the fires of patriotism, and send afresh through the land the inspiration of liberty to animate and cheer the hearts of the people. Sir, it may be that we shall go down in this struggle. That after all, despotism will triumph over freedom. If that day should ever come, I confess to having one consolation—bitter, indeed, but still a consolation. We shall leave behind us no green spot to gladden the eye of our foe; but supreme desolation that will attest to mankind in every age that we preferred rather extermination than the unspeakable degradation of submission to Yankee insolence and tyranny. We shall leave behind us monuments of a valor never surpassed. We shall at least teach mankind a lesson of high souled patriotism—of constancy unshaken, that will speak to the soul, like a trumpet call, so long as freedom is dear on earth, and revive the example of antique virtue among men, to the most distant generations.

But, if we are true to ourselves, God will give us the victory. We have resources of men and of supplies, wisely and economically managed and directed, sufficient for our purposes. There is a recuperative power in these States, a dauntless courage in the Southern heart, that will carry us through this struggle. Sooner or later the end will come. That end may be a prostrate country; but it will be a country whose mountains, valleys and streams will be swept by the celestial airs of liberty.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of N. C., said, the gentleman from Virginia gets up here and tells us that State Rights must be blotted out. That we must make an end to State Sovereignty. He wants a consolidated government. He wants the whole power in the hands of somebody that can have unlimited authority, not only over the Confederate Government, but over the States themselves. North Carolina, as usual, comes in for a share in the remarks of the gentleman. The gentleman says that N. Carolina has 14,000 exempts from military duty, subject to conscription. It is very remarkable, when North Carolina has furnished more men than any other State. She has furnished 118,000 men, one-third of which lie under the soil of Virginia; and yet North Carolina is complained of because she does not do more. I would consider myself one of the degenerate sons of a noble sire if I advocated such a measure as this. When North Carolina was called upon for five thousand men, she sent up ten, and five thousand of them were sent back; and now because North Carolina desires to keep her State officers she is complained of. I am tired of this cant; we have so much of it, and so often. I am aware that if any one advocates a moderate policy, he renders himself obnoxious to certain parties, and liable to the stigma of disloyalty. I want it to be known that I endorse every word that Governor Brown of Mr Stephens has written. I endorse the letter of Mr. Boyce, of S. C., on that subject. And when they are arrested, tried before a mock court martial and hung, I ask the poor privilege of being hung with them. I am entirely opposed to the trampling down of State rights in this manner, and shall oppose the resolution.

[Mr. Foote here made a two hours' speech on matters and things in general, not necessary to publish.]

Mr Miles, of South Carolina, said: It is a subject of painful regret that this matter, instead of being calmly deliberated, should bring about party excitement or anything like sectional jealousy. It is only proposed to request the Legislatures of the States to do what they could to diminish the number of State exempts. We must strain every nerve and put forth every effort to meet the exigencies of the hour. I am very willing to accord to North Carolina that she has done fully as well as any of the States. As to the statement that she has done more, I cannot deny or affirm the assertion of the gentleman; but I am willing to accord her all she deserves. But this debate had taken much wider scope than was necessary; it had gone into other matters. As to the matter of peace, and the South having friends in the North, that is absurd. McClellan, who was looked upon as a peace man, had declared that the Union must be maintained. Even Pendleton had said that there must be no other policy than reconstruction. It is a matter of amazement to me that, in the midst of this death struggle, we should suppose that the North would listen for an instant to any propositions of peace which the South might make; they would reject it with ridicule and contempt. We had just as well send an embassy to the Emperor of China, and attempt to define our position to him as to send propositions North.

Mr Smith, of North Carolina, said that he could not but believe that the statement in regard to State exempts was erroneous. He could not believe that the number of State exempts was so disproportionate as was represented, and did not think the statements could be depended on. The State of North Carolina had done more in sending men to the field than any other. She had filled up her depleted regiments, and stood by the cause in all its conditions, and would still stand by it, until our independence is achieved, or we fall in the common struggle for liberty.

Mr. Staples asked the indulgence of the House to say a few words in reply to the member from North Carolina (Mr Leach). The gentleman charges me with being a consolidationist. I will not retort upon him. No man will accuse him of advocating any proposition here, tending to strengthen the Confederate Government or to increase its resources. He belongs to that class of politicans who fled in all the measures of Congress alarming usurpations of the rights of the States. I profess to be a States' Rights man—reared and educated in that faith; but I am not of the school to which the gentleman belongs. There is nothing in the resolution, or in the remarks I made, to justify such a charge. It is without the slightest foundation.

The gentleman undertakes an elaborate defence of North Carolina. Who attacked his State? I did not. There was not a word said by me that could be construed into the slightest disparagement of the State of North Carolina. I stated a fact in regard to the number of her exempts—a fact attested by the official returns at the Bureau of Conscription. Did he deny the statement? No sir. He contents himself with asserting that North Carolina had furnished more troops than any other State. Sir, this statement, if true, would occasion me no mortification. I am as proud at the glory and courage of the people of North Carolina, as the most ardent of parsons. But it is a random assertion made by the gentleman. If true, it has nothing to do with the question before the House. It would not justify that, or any other State, in the retention of more men than are necessary for the purposes of the Government. The conscription embraces all the able bodied men in each State. If any one State furnishes more soldiers than another, it must be because her population is greater, and the true, rigid enforcement of the conscription laws. The gentleman talks about Virginia. Now, sir, I said not a word in regard to Virginia; but since he has alluded to the State, I can tell him what she will not do—she will not follow his example or his teachings; she will stand by her sister States to the end of this struggle. She is destined to still greater afflictions, she will meet them with unshrinking courage. Though all her peaceful valleys and happy homes should be wrapped in flames, the spirit of her people will not be broken. Having taken up arms in a just cause, she will not lay them down until here, upon her blood-stained soil, truth, freedom and justice are triumphant.

The question being called, the resolutions of Mr. Staples were adopted.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Departed this life at his residence near Alfordsville, Robeson county, on the 18th of October 1864, Robert L. Monroe, Esq., son of Archibald and Flora Monroe, of Richmond county, in the 55th year of his age. In August 1862, he joined Capt. Buie's company, stationed in and around Wilmington, where he contracted the disease which proved fatal to him. He returned to his home the first of last August seriously ill, and for two months and a half suffered intensely. A very few days before his death, when questioned relative to his preparation to meet the solemn approaching hour, his reply was: *"If I am not deceived, I am ready."* He repeatedly said, that the 58 th hymn of the "Psalms and Hymns," was a favorite one with him:—

"In evil long I took delight,
Unawed by shame or fear;
Till a new object struck my sight,
And stopped my wild career.

I saw one hanging on a tree,
In agonies and blood;
Who fixed his languid eyes on me,
As near his cross I stood," &c. &c.

Com.

WANTED,

BY a Young Lady who has had experience, a situation as Teacher in a private family or in the primary department of a school. Salary is not of so much consequence as a comfortable home. Address

Miss ELLA WINTHROP,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov'r 23. 83 3tpd

FOUND,

On the Southern Plank Road, Friday, 25th inst., a Leathern POCKET BOOK, which the owner can have by applying at this Office, describing contents and paying for this advertisement.

Nov'r 26

Large Sale of Cotton and Negroes.

THE subscriber will sell at the late residence of Daniel McRae, dec'd, in upper part of Richmond County, commencing on the 20th December, and will continue from day to day until all is sold, the following property: FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, girls and children, all very likely. Also about one hundred bales of COTTON, a large lot of casting for running a steam saw mill, two circular saws, and many other articles, not necessary to mention. Terms six months credit, with bond and good security.

MARTHA B. McRAE, Ex'x.

November 19. 88*3t

LOST,

BETWEEN the Market House and the Depot, two $50 bills and two $20 bills. Any person finding this money will confer a favor on me by leaving it at the Enrolling Office.

Q. A. BURNS.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24. 88-2tpd

Four per cent. CERTIFICATES.

THREE Certificates for $200 each, for sale.

D. T. NEWBY

Nov 21 86.

Still for Sale.

1 FIRST RATE COPPER STILL, 70 Gallons, new and in complete order, with Cap and Worm.

Apply to Dr. MARTINE.

Nov. 26. 87-5tpd

Salem Almanacs.

BLUM'S Farmers and Planters Almanac for the year 1865, received and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single copy, at the BOOK STORE.

Desirable Dwelling for Rent at Auction.

H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

I WILL rent from my store door on Thursday 1st December, a large and convenient DWELLING HOUSE, containing 7 rooms and 6 fire places. The yard is large, containing all necessary outhouses, and a well of excellent water, with good garden attached; houses and everything connected with the establishment new and in good repair. This Dwelling from its location, (Haymount,) and conveniences, is rendered one of the most desirable in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Possession given 1st of January.

Nov'r 17. 85-1tr

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed from their old stand on Water Street, to No. 7, MARKET STREET, where they expect to continue the

General Commission & Grocery Business.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders and consignments entrusted to our care.

L. C. BINDERBY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 10. 79-3mpd

WAR NEWS.

From Georgia.—RICHMOND, Nov 24.—The evening Whig has the following postscript:—"Just before going to press, we learned that the War Department had received information from Georgia of an eminently encouraging character. We refrain from making a more definite statement of the news as it has reached us; but we are warranted in assuring our readers that the official advices from Georgia are as favorable as we could expect."

Attempt of prisoners at Salisbury to Escape.—SALISBURY, Nov. 25.—The Federal prisoners confined here made an attempt to escape about 2 o'clock to-day, occasioning some excitement. They attempted to seize the arms of the guard on duty within the walls, and in several cases succeeded. Having disarmed a man they thrust him through with the bayonet. Two of our guards were killed and several wounded. The picket guard, witnessing these demonstrations, opened fire on the prisoners with musketry and two field pieces charged with canister, killing and wounding some 40 or 50, when order was restored. The guilty ones have been found out. All quiet now.

Clothing our Troops.—PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The Quartermaster is issuing full supplies of blankets and clothing, and the Commissary Department full rations of provisions. The men are comfortable and in good spirits.

From Georgia.—Passengers who came down the Central road last night report that a raiding party of the enemy tapped this road at Griswoldville, 10 miles this side of Macon, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They confirm the report of the capture and destruction of a lumber train. Two freight trains going hence to Macon approached very near to the wreck before discovering the presence of the enemy. The lumber train captured was set on fire, the valve of the engine reversed, and the train started down the track. The freight trains were reversed and put back as rapidly as possible. A short distance this side of Gordon heavy cannonading and rapid discharges of small arms were heard. It is supposed the firing was at Gordon, and that Gen. Wayne, who was holding that position, had been attacked. Others report that the firing was at Macon. The discharges of artillery were very rapid. The regular mail train to Macon turned back at Tennille.

Milledgeville is supposed to be in the hands of the enemy. It had been entirely evacuated by our forces. Everything of value had been brought off. Gov. Brown is at Macon. So are Generals Beauregard and Dick Taylor. Everybody about Macon is in the trenches. The members of the Legislature passing through were arrested and efforts made to put them in the ranks, but all efforts failed and they managed to get off.

The track of the enemy is illuminated by burning homesteads.

The up train on the Georgia road, yesterday, did not go further than Crawfordville, 65 miles from Augusta, from which point an engine was sent up to Union Point, 10 miles further. The engineer reports that the enemy were three miles above the latter place, in what force was not known, but believed to be but a small body of cavalry. It is rumored that the enemy crossed the Oconee below the railroad bridge. The enemy was in Greensborough on Sunday afternoon.

Augusta Constitutionalist, 22d.

Western North Carolina.—Kirk on Another Raid.—We have good authority for stating that the notorious villain Kirk is on an extensive raid in Western North Carolina. Our information is that on Monday last at the head of from 800 to 1200 thieves and robbers and murderers, he entered the town of Rutherfordton, Rutherford county, and robbed and destroyed every thing before him. At last accounts he was reported moving in the direction of South Carolina.

Goldsboro' State Journal.

Yankee Items.—New York papers of the 21st report Sherman advancing towards Savannah in two columns—one to go to Macon, the other to Augusta—Beaufort, S. C., his ultimate destination, where he intends to make the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron his future base of supplies.

Only such buildings at Atlanta as could be of benefit to the rebels were destroyed. The extensive Rolling mills, stables and store houses at Rome, were destroyed.

A Cincinnati telegram says 900 rebel prisoners arrived at Nashville Saturday from Atlanta. They believed the place evacuated and rushed in to pillage and were captured.

New York papers of the 23d contain a telegram from Nashville, of the 22d, which says nearly two weeks have passed since direct information has been received from Sherman. At least a month ago he informed the authorities at Washington of his plans.

A Washington telegram of the 23d says there is information from City Point that but a short time will elapse before the South Gap Canal is opened.

Gen. Burbridge has taken summary action in the case of Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, of Kentucky, deciding his banishment beyond Federal lines.

No More News from Georgia.—The War Department at Richmond has forbidden the transmission of any further Georgia war news by telegraph, on the grounds that the enemy rely upon such news for information concerning Sherman.

Death of a Traitor.—Hon. W. R. W. Cobb [lately expelled from the Confederate Congress] was killed a few days since in North Alabama, by the accidental discharge of one of his own pistols. He has for sometime past been consorting with the yankees, and was not long since in Nashville. His yankee friends had presented him a pair of pistols, which he wore upon his person. One of them dropped to the ground and went off, the ball penetrating his bowels and coming out at his back, causing death.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Woman Murdered.—A correspondent at Greenville, Pitt County, informs us that a woman by the name of Mary Braxton was murdered in that place on Thursday night, 17th inst., in her own house. Her head was broken in four places, and her throat out. She was then locked up in the house, and was not discovered under twenty-four hours. All her money, jewelry, clothing, and bed clothing were carried off, not even clothing enough being left to bury her in. The murderer has not been discovered.—*Raleigh Progress, 25th.*

Sale of Negroes.—On Monday last, Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co., of this city, sold the following negroes at the prices named: 1 Boy 19 years old, $5550; 1 do. 21 do, $5300; 1 do 46 do, 4150; 1 do 30

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1864.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—Many of our readers have doubtless read and digested the Annual Message of Gov. Vance. Its prominent points are, 1st. The lawless acts of deserters and others. 2d. The blockade-running business. 3d. Some unpleasant relations existing between our State authorities and those of the Confederate government. 4th. A proposed assumption by the State of the duty now performed by the counties, of providing for the needy among the soldiers' families, and a consequent increase of taxes. 5th. The abolition of the Home Guard and the re-organization of the Militia, with an extension to fifty-five of the age liable to militia duty. 6th. The resolutions of the Convention of Governors. 7th. The supply of salt. 8th. Schools. And lastly. The great triumph of the true men and patriots in the late election.

These various subjects are treated with clearness and frankness, and the Governor's recommendations are such as to merit, as we trust they will receive, the favorable consideration of the Legislature and the people.

The interference of the Confederate authorities with the State blockade-running, surprises us as much as it probably will the public. Instead of obstructions, the exceedingly salutary effects of those operations should have induced the Confederate government to extend every aid to them. But in addition to this, we do not see upon what principle the coal belonging to the State could have been seized and appropriated to the use of Confederate cruisers. It appears to us to be an unwarrantable violation of the rights of the State—not one of those abstract rights over which politicians are everlastingly growling, but a substantial and practical right. It is not alone nor mainly for the profit made by the State, large as that is shown to have been, but for the benefits conferred upon the soldiers and the cause, that the Confederate government should hold out every inducement, and grant every facility, to the States to import necessaries for the army and people.

We have not room for extended comment, nor is it necessary. We have read the Message with great satisfaction, not only for its judicious practical recommendations but for its closing tribute, so eloquently expressed, to the good sense and good faith and patriotism of the people and soldiers of North Carolina as manifested in the late election.

EXEMPTIONS.—Not for any particular merit in the debate itself, but because it has excited a good deal of remark in and out of the State, do we publish the discussion in Congress last week on the subject of exemptions—(except the speech of Mr. Foote of Tennessee. That we could not stand. It is enough that Congress must be bored with his two hours' harangues, and would be too much to impose such an infliction upon our readers, who are not paid for listening to his everlasting gabbie.)

On the subject discussed, we find the following statement in the Raleigh Confederate:—

	18 to 45 years.	Physical Disability.	State Officers.	Physicians.	Order War Department.
Virginia,	18,203	1,422	602		2
N. Carolina,	28,055	18,101	936		98
S. Carolina,	1,571	106	324		—
Georgia,	2,033	979	532		—
Alabama,	2,235	673	495		—
Mississippi,	1,022	163	276		1
E. Tennessee,	267	39	38		—
East Louisiana,	46	8	—		—
Florida,	87	91	—		—

We know not where this table came from, but suppose it was a part of Mr. Staples's speech as reported in some paper other than that from which we copy. We quote it here for the purpose of saying, that we are entirely satisfied of its inaccuracy. How and wherein it is inaccurate we know not. But it is admitted on all hands that North Carolina has furnished full as many troops, in proportion to its population, as any in the Confederacy. Our people claim to have furnished more than any, but no one denies that she has furnished as many. If this be so, how is it possible that she has 41,000 men left, whilst no other State, not even Virginia, has half that number; and as for Georgia, with all of Gov. Brown's successful demands to retain his officers on the plea of State rights, she has only 3334? It is not so. We do not deny, indeed we are rejoiced to believe, that North Carolina still has upwards of 41,000 men between 18 and 45 within her borders. We wish every yankee to know that we have so many men still left, and that besides them there are many more thousands under 18 and over 45 who can fight them and will fight them when the emergency comes. What we do deny is, that the other States have so *few* men left between 18 and 45. It is evidently not true; and the publication of such a table not only does injustice to North Carolina by comparison with her sister States, but misleads the yankees into a belief that the Confederacy, except North Carolina, is exhausted of its men of fighting age. If Mr Leach, instead of volunteering a vindication of North Carolina, when she needed no vindication, for that has been done far more nobly than he can do it by her gallant sons in the field, had addressed himself to the ascertainment of how the misrepresentation of the other States had happened, he would have shown some common sense, and not made himself and his State ridiculous.

Since the above was written we find that the table above was furnished, as we supposed, by Mr. Staples, Chairman of the House Military Committee of Congress. Mr. Smith of this State at once pronounced the statistics false and unreliable.

"The very face of this table, said Mr. Smith, shows the fallacy of figures. He would not do Georgia the injustice to say that she had only 2,033—a little over two thousand—exempted from reason of wounds and physical disability, when North Carolina is put down as having over *twenty eight* thousand. Who would believe that North Carolina has 936 physicians exempt, when Georgia, a larger and more populous State, has but 302—not one third the number. Mr. Smith said it was useless to make further comparisons. The inconsistency of the table was so glaring and its fallacy was so apparent, that any one would see it who would merely glance at its figures. Mr. Smith said North Carolina wanted no defence. She had sprung to the war with her sword in her hand, and she would never abandon the struggle while she could raise a man or a dollar, until our independence was achieved."

The Raleigh Conservative says that the figures opposite to North Carolina, reported by Mr. Staples as above, though they approximate the truth, do not agree with the record in the Conscription office at Raleigh. But they are no doubt much nearer the truth than those of other States. It is the underestimates as to other States that are justly to be complained of. "The whole country will remember (says the Conservative,) that President Davis has more than once publicly affirmed, that no State had done so well in sustaining the army with men and means as North Carolina, and that in no State had the conscription been so thoroughly enforced as in this. The President did not design this as unmeaning flattery. We take it for granted he meant precisely what he said, with full information to back it. Similar testimony has come from Gen. Lee and Gen. Beauregard, at least so far that no State had done better than North Carolina." * * * "No officer charged with the duty of conscription throughout the Confederacy, compares with Col. Mallett in exactness, particularity and faithfulness with which the work has been done. Every one in this State can bear testimony to his diligence and industry."

CONFEDERATE TAXES.—Mr. Allan, Commissioner of Taxes, made an elaborate report to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is printed with the Secretary's Report, for a copy of which we are indebted to our Representative in Congress, Mr. Fuller. We copy from it the following statements:

Estimate of Taxes assessed under the acts of April 29, 1863 February 17, 1864, and June 14, 1864, for the year 1864.

Alabama,	$18,226,981 55
Arkansas,	3,103,156 00
Florida,	2,367 835 24
Georgia,	32,346,554 82
Louisiana,	11,835,643 96
Mississippi,	8,289,84? 28
North Carolina,	11,581,391 63
South Carolina,	18,078,319 86
Tennessee, (no estimate can be made,) perhaps,	1,000,000 00
Texas,	11,557,696 00
Virginia,	27,140,000 00
	$145,527,421 34

Statement of Taxes collected under the acts of Congress, April 24, 1863, February 17, 1864, and June 14, 1864, as far as reported, to 28th October, 1864.

Alabama, (say)	$12,904,516 01
Arkansas, (imperfect returns, say to April 1. 1864,)	1,000,000 00
Florida,	1,267,292-00
Georgia, (say,)	29 394 578 61
Louisiana, (to July 1st, 1864, say,)	2,300 000 00
Mississippi, (to August 17, 1864, say,)	3 869 288 38
North Carolina,	14,575 199 66
South Carolina,	17,150,458 39
Tennessee,	231,551 36
Texas, (to June 1st, say,)	6 500,000 00
Virginia,	29,657,560 22
	$118 845.744 57

These tables present the singular fact that two States, Virginia and North Carolina, had already, up the 28th ult., actually paid more than the whole amount of their estimated assessments, Virginia two and a half millions and North Carolina three millions more, whilst the other States were short of their amounts at that date by thirty-two millions, in the aggregate.

The soldiers' fund tax forms $45,658,693 73 of the above aggregate estimated taxes. It was levied, it will be recollected, to pay the addition made to the monthly wages of the soldiers.

It is estimated that $89,873,737 61 of the whole have been or will be paid in 4 per cent certificates. The remainder in new issue or old at two-thirds its face. Property employed in agriculture is estimated at two-thirds of the value of all property taxed viz: $2 900,758,778 40, valued at the specie basis of 1860. Mr. Allan says that in all the legislation of Congress on the subject of taxes, the agricultural interest has been too much favored as compared with other interests. He recommends, however, that but few changes be made in the tax laws. Among those is a uniform rate per cent. of taxes on all property, whether employed in agriculture or not.

Mr. Allan says that the whole expense of assessing and collecting the taxes, including stationery, printing, books, &c., will not exceed one per cent., a rate unparalleled, and owing to the patriotism of the officers, many of whom serve for less than their expenses while employed in their duties.

PARTIES.—Will some of our friends of the Press allow us to express the hope that they will not, until the war is over and our independence achieved, talk or write about parties—the Conservative party, the Confederate party, or the so-called Destructive party? We are convinced that there are very few persons in North Carolina—very few indeed—who care a button about any mere political party. Loyal people have no wish to build up any party except that of the Confederacy, or to pull down any party except the yankee party. They have no thought about the spoils now. Indeed there are no spoils now. There is not an office within the gift of Legislature or Executive, State or Confederate, which will pay enough to support its incumbent. The only effect of office now is, that it may keep its possessor out of the army where he ought to be, and where, let him be assured, the time is coming when he will deplore that he was not, especially if he should ever aspire to any place of honor or profit.

We hope we shall be pardoned for giving expression to what we know to be a common sentiment in this part of the State at least, that the Press particularly can do great good by ignoring party, or vast evil by fanning its flames, especially among the members of the present Legislature, who are expected to act for the good of the State and the Confederacy and the cause, and not for the benefit of any mere political party.

PEACE RESOLUTIONS.—It will be seen that Mr. Pool of Bertie has offered resolutions in our State Senate proposing the appointment by the States of commissioners to negotiate with the enemy. There is unfortunately a difficulty in the way of this proposition, viz: That the constitution has expressly vested the power here proposed to be exercised in the Confederate President and Senate, and consequently the States have no such power, and an attempt to exercise it would be an indignity to those branches of the common government. The idea that the President and Senate will submit to this indignity by commissioning men whose appointment is thus to be unconstitutionally wrested from them, is scarcely admissible. They would be apt to consider that they were intentionally insulted, and to say that they are quite as ready as the States can be to appoint commissioners whenever there is a hope that they will find any one to treat with.

TREASURER WORTH'S REPORT.—We copy from the Raleigh Conservative a very interesting Report on the State Finances. It appears to be a supplemental Report to his Annual Report, which we have not seen.

OUTRAGES OF DESERTERS, &c.—This morning's mail brought us letters from Montgomery and Surry counties mentioning several robberies by small bands of lawless men. In Montgomery the house of Col. John F. Cotton among others was robbed of a gun and a repeater, blankets, hats, clothing, &c. In Surry a citizen was robbed by a gang of 17 who came from the counties above. A company of the Home Guard pursued them, but whether successfully or not our correspondent had not heard.

SATISFIED ALL ROUND.—The Raleigh Confederate, commenting on the speech of Dr. J. T. Leach in Congress, says:—

"It will be seen that the *height* of his ambition now is to be hung with Gov. Joe Brown, and Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Boyce. We have no objection. Let him be hung."

As summarily as the hunchback King disposed of the Duke of Buckingham: "Off with his head! So much for Buckingham."

THE MAILS.—The Northern mail has failed every day since Monday last. During the week Virginia papers reached this place only on Thursday last, until to-day, when we have Richmond and Petersburg papers of last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Wilmington and Weldon Road.—At the late Stockholders' meeting S. D. Wallace was unanimously re-elected President, with the old Board of Directors, with the single exception of Wm. S. Battle of Edgecombe, in the place of R. R. Bridgers of the same county.

Quite Likely.—It is reported that the steamship Advance has made her appearance on the coast in the character of a yankee blockader. She will be a dangerous vessel.—*Wil. Journal.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Warren of Beaufort introduced a bill to extend the time for registration of grants.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. McCormick offered a resolution to protect citizens during the war from enforced payments in specie. Mr. Shepherd a resolution of inquire as to expediency of exempting bonded farmers from Home Guard duty; and a bill allowing the Judges their actual expenses in discharging their duties in 1865 and 1866. Mr. Brown of Mecklenburg, a bill to punish by forfeiture and incapacitation any citizen going over or giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The House branches of the Joint Standing Committees were announced as follows:

Finance—Messrs. Shepherd, Amis, Brown of Mecklenburg, McGehee, Murphy, Phillips, Cuningham and Love.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Grissom, Cowles, Stancell, Pool and Gaskins.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Albritton, Cabo and Calloway.

Public Library—Messrs. Benbury, Smith of Duplin and Stipe.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—Messrs. McCormick, Holton, Joyner, Costner and Latham.

Insane Asylum—Messrs. Carson of Alexander, Riddick, Baxter, Peace and Smith of Cabarrus.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Bond of Gates, Wooten, Perkins, Cobb and Carter.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes—Messrs. Young, Gudger, Asheworth, Banks and Polk.

An election was held for 3 engrossing clerks. There were 18 candidates, and on the first ballot Neill McKay, Esq. of Harnett only was elected, receiving on joint ballot 95 votes.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Odum of Northampton introduced resolutions protesting against the employment of negroes as soldiers &c., which were referred.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill to aid the Florence and Fayetteville Railroad Company, and proposing, on the payment of $350,000 into the capital stock, to furnish $700,000 on the part of the State; regulating election of directors, etc. Mr. Shober, a bill to provide for the appointment of an Assistant County Commissioner, to assist in affording relief to soldiers' families.

The Speaker stated that he had received two communications, one relative to the contest of Mr. Faison of Duplin election, by Mr. R. B. Houston, and the other that of Mr. Rogers of Northampton, by Mr. Calvert.

Mr. Love's bill to abolish the law making State exemptions, was taken up, read a second time, and referred.

The bill to provide for the payment of expenses incurred by the Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts, while in the performance of their duties, was taken up and Mr. Shepherd, the introducer of the bill, proceeded at some length to show the extreme necessity for its passage; stating that so small a compensation as $3,000 per annum was so entirely insufficient, as to force a Judge to consume during his incumbency the fruits of all his savings in prior years. It was his opinion, too, that exclusive of the influences of christianity and social organization, there was no power so promotive of happiness and prosperity in North Carolina, as a virtuous, learned, and independent judiciary. Some had hinted, that to give the Judges *carte blanche* for their expenses, would lead to abuse; but to him the mere character of our Judges was a sufficient answer to any such charge, and a guaranty that nothing beyond the defrayment of their real charges would ever be asked by them. Then, too, our Judges were deprived, by their position, of those opportunities others possessed, to add to their means, and he could not but think every consideration of justice and propriety required the passage of this bill.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, followed in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Morrisey of Robeson would have no objection to the bill, if its provisions were extended to all salaried officers; but in its present form he could not sanction any such distinction as the one designed. As good and honest men as the Judges were in as much need of a like aid.

The bill was read a second time, but the House refused to suspend the rules to put it on its final passage.

The following Standing Committees were announced:

Judiciary—Messrs Carter, Fowle, Person, Shober, Caldwell, George, McAden, Dargan, Sharpe, Morisey, and J. M. Headen.

Claims—Messrs Patterson, Smith of Johnston, Grier, Vann, Gibbs, Russ, Boyd, Isbell, Wheeler, W J Headen and Reinhardt.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs Allison, Duke, Cobb, Murrill, Russell, Allston, Flynt, Harrington, Costner, Lyle and Faison.

Education—Messrs Henry, Best, Crawford of Wayne, Hawes, Davis of Franklin, Clapp, Polk, Beam, Erwin, Patton and Bryan.

Agriculture—Messrs Perkins, Butterbridge, Simmons, Little, Alford, Strong, Harris, Shipp, Johnson, Brown of Madison and Davis of Halifax.

Internal Improvements—Messrs Mason, Joyner, Powell, McLean, Rogers, Harrison, Jordan, Crawford of Rowan, McMillan, Love and Gidney.

Private Bills—Messrs Bond of Bertie, Russell, Lane, Farmer, Lewis, Judkins, Blair, Faucette, Beckhuse, Powell, Horton of Wilkes, Waugh, McMillan, Carriage of Rutherford, Craige, Enloe.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs Hawes, Henry, Carter, Murphy, Person, Fowle, McGehee, Shober, Sharpe, Horton of Watauga, and Phillips.

Mr. M. J. Moore of Stokes and Fred Phillips of Edgecombe were elected Engrossing Clerks.

R. H. Battle, Jr. Esq. was elected Auditor of public accounts, and Gen C. H. Brogden Comptroller. They are the present incumbents, and their re election was almost unanimous.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr Horton of Ashe offered a preamble and resolutions providing that in view of the prevailing high prices and the consequent burden on the people for legislative expenses, the General Assembly adjourn at 7 o'clock P. M. on the — day of —, to meet on the first Monday in May 1865, and further, that during the recess the Governor furnish "commissary supplies, tents, blankets, and camp equipage, sufficient for the accommodation of the members and officers thereof." And further, "That the pay of the members and officers, from and after the expiration of the present session, shall be the same as that of the soldiers in the army, with transportation furnished in kind to and from the capital."

Mr. Straughn of Chatham introduced a bill to incorporate the Leroytown Mining and Manufacturing Company, capital stock $2,000,000.

Mr. Jones of Wake, a bill to incorporate the Gorgas Mining and Manufacturing Co., capital stock $3,000,000.

Mr. Pool introduced the following:—

"To avoid formal objections hitherto raised, and effectually open Negotiations for the termination of this most unfortunate and destructive War,

"Resolved, That five commissioners be elected by this General Assembly, to act with commissioners from the other States of the Confederacy, as a medium for negotiating a peace with the United States.

"Resolved, That each of the other States of the Confederacy be respectfully requested to create a similar commission, with as little delay as practicable, and to co-operate with North Carolina in requesting of President Davis in the name of these sovereign States, that he tender to the United States a conference for negotiating a peace through the medium of these commissioners.

"Resolved, That the Governor make known to each of the other States of the Confederacy this action of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and endeavor to secure their co-operation.

"Resolved, That whenever any five of the States shall have responded by the appointment of commissioners, the Governor communicate the proceeding, officially, to President Davis, and request his prompt action upon the proposition."

The election of Superintendent of Common Schools coming on, Mr. Courts nominated and eulogized Rev. C. H. Wiley. Mr. Ward of Duplin protested against his re-election as emphatically a weak man and unfit for his position. Messrs. Courts, Dick and Ellis spoke warmly in his favor. Mr. Wiley was re-elected, receiving 140 votes out of 141 cast.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Smith of Johnston offered resolutions instructing our Congressmen to urge a repeal of the law just passed by Congress authorizing the President for the next 60 days to send the Reserves out of their respective States, in order that the Reserves may be placed in the State service. Mr. Fowle, a resolution to strike Chinese sugar cane seed from the prohibition to distil. Mr. Morisey moved to amend the bill in relation to Judges' pay by limiting the amount of expenses to be paid to $4,000, which was adopted, 56 to 44, and the bill passed, yeas 73, nays 35. Mr. Shepherd introduced a bill to incorporate the Enterprise Cotton Co., and a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Iron Works. The Commons refused to concur in a Senate proposition to go into the election of Sec'y of State, for which place Messrs. H. G. Williams, W. A. Huske, J. P. H Russ, and D. W. Bain are in nomination.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association is happy to acknowledge the receipt of $903, the valuable results accomplished by the concerts of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen in furtherance of the objects of the Association. Whilst the Musical entertainment ministered largely to the public enjoyment, the accession to the Treasury it is hoped will stimulate the members of the Association to continue their efforts to promote the interests of those to whom they have been so deeply devoted.

The thanks of the Association are also due to the Young Ladies and Gentlemen who favored the occasion of Col. Dawson's Lecture with music and song.

The Association acknowledges the receipt of $100 from Mrs. E. J. Hale, $100 from a "Gentleman from Cumberland," and $50 from Mrs. A. W. Steel.

THE NEWS.—All eyes are turned to Georgia. Nothing decisive is known to have occurred there as yet; but a great triumph or a great disaster—no half way affair—must occur within a very few days, perhaps hours. It would be impreper to say why we look with more hope to the result than we entertained when Sherman's bold plan was developed a week ago. Suffice it, that we do hope for the annihilation of Sherman's great army. If the people of Georgia only do their full duty by the side of the veterans who are there to help them—if they will but fight for their homes as gallantly as their sons and brothers have fought for their country in Virginia—Georgia may have the glory of furnishing the Yorktown of this war. We have a strong hope that so it will be.

From Richmond and Petersburg—Yesterday the skies were bright and the air cool and bracing; but still the same quiet pervaded the military lines in front of Petersburg and Richmond as during the preceding wet weather. Should there now come a freeze, succeeded, as it surely would be, by a thaw, the campaign against Richmond, so far as any serious and extensive operations are concerned, may be fairly considered as ended; but even then it is likely that Grant will, with every temporary return of firm ground, attempt some minor enterprise.

The yankees have, of late, had nothing to say about the Dutch Gap canal. At last accounts, Butler had only two hundred negroes at work upon it, and this small force of laborers was prevented by our batteries from doing full work. We feel pretty confident that this enterprise will not be completed in time for the canal to be used before next spring or summer. If we are right in this conclusion, the great yankee fleet recently collected in Hampton Roads was not destined, as has been conjectured, to operate against Richmond, but was brought together either for an attack on Wilmington or to succor Sherman when he shall have marched across the State of Georgia. The yankee papers say the navy has been, for a long time, ready to attack Wilmington, and only waited for the co-operation of the land forces; and the Louisville Journal has told us that Sherman, after devastating Georgia, will exchange signals with Commodore Porter on the Atlantic coast.

Soldiers, just from Col. Mosby's command, assure us that the Eighth yankee corps is still in the Valley, and that no organized force has left Sheridan's army to reinforce Grant.—*Rich. Dispatch, 24th.*

Some twenty-five or thirty deserters were brought in yesterday, having deserted from the several brigades now picketing the lines in our immediate front. They represent the greatest activity within Grant's lines during the past few days, arising from the arrival of troops from abroad, and the preparations for a grand advance, which the yankee Generals confidently assert is to wind up the campaign in a burst of glory and the capture of Petersburg and Richmond.—*Express.*

From Georgia.—From the Central Railroad.—A gentleman who arrived last night from Savannah reports that the bridge over the Oconee river on this road was not burned yesterday morning, but was being stoutly defended by Gen. Wayne, whose position is considered very strong. Milledgeville is in the hands of the Federals, and Atlanta in the possession of the Confederates.

From up the Georgia Road.—An intelligent gentleman who arrived last night by the train informs us that on Monday the Federals left the line of the Georgia Road, going directly to Eatonton. [In Putnam county, a short distance north of Milledgeville.] The only yankees who came to Greensboro' [on the Georgia road, about 70 miles from Augusta] were a few stragglers, who were captured. The trains ran up to Greensborough and Athens yesterday. A portion of Major Graham's command reached this city last night. They report that they visited Atlanta several days since and found it completely evacuated and burned. They captured 200 or 300 yankee stragglers. They corroborate the statement of the Federals leaving the Georgia road and going in the direction of Eatonton.—*Augusta Chronicle, 23d.*

We are still without official advices from Georgia. Some intelligence, considered good, is said to have been received at headquarters here on yesterday; but we are unable to form the remotest idea of what it is.

Rich Dispatch, 24th.

A Brilliant Exploit by Mosby's Men.—One Capt. Blazer, a man remarkable for skill and courage, was some time since detailed from the infantry of the yankee army to operate as a guerrilla-hunter in Northern Virginia. He was given a lieutenant and eighty picked mounted men, armed with Spencer carbines, and directed to devote himself especially to the capture of Mosby's men. In the course of several months, by indefatigable scouting, he has managed to pick up a number of detached squads and individual members of Col. Mosby's command, and has made for himself a creditable reputation for energy and vigilance, both in the Valley and in Northern Virginia east of the Blue Ridge. But, hitherto, it has never been his fortune to encounter an enemy equal to himself in numbers. Of late, he has been expressing himself as panting to encounter some innumerable, unlimited numbers of guerrillas. The fulfillment of his wish, as will be seen, was not long delayed.

Last Friday, Capt. P. A. Richards, commanding companies A and B, first squadron of Mosby's command, made an expedition into Clarke to hunt up and to do battle with the doughty Blazer. On reaching the neighborhood of Cabletown, 7 miles west of Snicker's Gap, scouts reported Blazer and his force advancing from the direction of Winchester. Capt. Richards drew up his men in line of battle and awaited his approach. Blazer heralded his advent with a shower of bullets from the Spencer carbines and then rushed down upon our troops. Capt. Richards, instead of awaiting his onset, determined to meet him in full career; and when the enemy was 50 yards distant, gave the order for his men to charge. The opposing squadrons rushed together with a crash. There was a momentary struggle, an uproar of shouts, and the report of fire-arms. Blazer's men gave way and attempted to save themselves by flight. On one side of the road was a wood; on the other, a fence, enclosing fields. The fugitives made for a gap in this fence; a number were shot down before reaching it; others succeeded in reaching the field, hotly pursued by our men. A pursuit and running fight was kept up for 4 miles, our men never halting until Blazer's organization was destroyed—himself and his men either killed, captured or dispersed in the woods. The whole affair lasted not more than 20 minutes. In this brief time, Capt. Richards had captured Blazer and 30 of his men, killed outright 30 others, among whom was his lieutenant, and scattered the few remaining members of his troop to the winds. We had 1 man killed and 5 slightly wounded. The latter are believed to have been shot by our men in the excitement of the charge and the pursuit.

Capt. Blazer and 18 of his command arrived in this city on Tuesday evening. The rest of the yankees captured in this fight were too badly wounded to be removed from the neighborhood of the battlefield.

The following is the account given by the N. Y. Herald's correspondent of this affair:

"It is reported that a party of our men, who, a few days ago, went out in search of Mosby's guerrillas, were met and overwhelmed by a largely superior force, after a severe fight, and that all but 15 or 20 of them were either killed or captured."

Capt. Richards' force numbered 100 men; Blazer's eighty-odd.—*Richmond Dispatch, 24th.*

From Texas.—A gentleman just arrived from Texas, says that the crops in that State were never better than this year; and the State being clear of the enemy, the crops have been gathered and housed. There is a sufficient amount of food in Texas to feed the whole Confederate army for six months.—*Ib.*

From Kentucky.—We have late news from Kentucky, giving cheering accounts of affairs there. The day before our informant left, one hundred men had come out and joined Gen. Lyons' command. Bands of rangers are organized in different portions of the State, and are joining the Confederate army as fast as they raise commands. The State went largely for McClellan in the late election, and Lincoln received very few votes.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Sale of Monticello.—Monticello, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, in Albemarle county, Virginia, was sold at auction on Thursday, under the sequestration act, for $30,500—Benjamin F. Ficklin purchaser. A negro woman and her seven children (all of the latter being under seven years of age) brought $22,000. A negro man was sold for upwards of $7,000.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Nov 27.—Northern papers of the 24th and the N. Y. Herald of the 25th contain no news of importance.

They report that Gen. Breckinridge on Monday last passed within 6 miles of Cumberland Gap, when there was heavy skirmishing with his army the whole day. Gen. Burbridge has moved from Lexington with a strong force to prevent Breckinridge from entering Kentucky.

A company of more than 100 men composed of rebel deserters who have been acting as scouts in the federal service were recently captured 60 miles N. E. of Baltimore, and all but 21 immediately shot or hung.

A Washington telegram of the 24th announces the return of 2 gunboats from a reconnoissance of the Tennessee river. They found the river lined with rebel pickets from Pine Bluff to Johnsonville. Gen. Lyon commands that district with orders to blockade the river as soon as transports commence moving. Forrest has position across the river at Chickasaw; and Gen Hood's army, scouts report, is marching on Pulaski, expecting ultimately to seize Cumberland Gap.

The schr. Sybil of Nassau has been captured in the Gulf Stream with 300 bales of cotton. Prof. Silliman of Yale College died at New Haven on the 24th inst. Gen. Canby has recovered of his wounds. Hon. Pierre Soule has arrived at the city of Mexico. The Chickamauga sailed from Bermuda on the 15th on another cruise. The Hawk was the only blockade-runner in that port.

From Europe.—RICHMOND, Nov. 25.—European advices to the 10th have been received.

Under the influence of the details of the capture of the Florida, the English journals indignantly denounce the affair.

The Times says the act was most flagrantly lawless, presumes the American government will hasten to repudiate it, though the New York Chamber of Commerce forfeits its character by rewarding or justifying the crime committed.

The Morning Post thinks the Federal government will disavow the act, but has misgivings about it. It thinks the outrage cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed by the other powers, and that all the maritime powers should enter a protest against it.

The London Herald believes that events such as these will speedily force European nations to interfere in the American difficulty for their own security.

The Daily News and Star (yankee organs,) are silent in regard to the subject.

The latest English journals publish the official Brazilian correspondence in relation to the capture.

The Morning Star denounces the seizure and hopes the American Government will repudiate it.

CONGRESS.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Russell, of Virginia, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the House deems it proper, in view of recent events, to repeat the declaration made by Congress in a joint resolution approved March 11, 1862, declaring the sense of Congress in regard to reuniting with the United States; that it is the unalterable determination of the people of the Confederate States, in humble reliance on Almighty God, to suffer all the calamities of the most protracted war, but that they will never, on any terms, politically affiliate with a people who are guilty of an invasion of their soil and the butchery of their citizens."

The resolution being read, Mr. Russell called for the previous question, which was ordered. Mr. Russell then moved that the vote on the adoption of the resolution be taken by ayes and noes. It was so ordered and the resolution was adopted, ayes 81, noes none. Messrs. Fuller, Gaither, the Leaches, Logan, Ramsay, Smith, Turner, voted for the resolution. Messrs. Gilmer and Bridgers, we suppose of course, were not present. Mr. Leach, of N. C., offered a resolution providing that an account be kept of the number of troops furnished by each State, and that each State be made to furnish its quota, &c. Mr. Smith of N. C., a bill making four per. cent. bonds receivable in payment of public taxes. Mr. Fuller, of N. C., a bill to amend the act to organize forces to serve during the war.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Henry, from the Military committee, reported a bill to amend the act "to increase the efficiency of the army by employing free negroes and slaves in certain capacities." The bill increases from 20,000 to 40,000 the number of slaves the Secretary of War is authorized to employ, and provides that in the impressment of slaves, those employed in agriculture, mechanics and manufacturing, shall be last impressed; and that if enough of those classes shall not be obtained, those belonging to persons having more than 15 able-bodied field hands between 16 and 50 years shall then be taken. The Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely on the bill for extending the assessment of prices for the army to all the citizens of the Confederate States. The House passed the bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty notes of the old issue.

Nothing of interest occurred in open session on Wednesday, the latest day of which we have a report. We... And the telegraph has reported nothing of by mail... moment since.

CONGRESS.—The following funny ... proceedings of Congress as ... passage appears in the proce... of Wednesday reported in the Richmond Sentine... Mr. Leach last. Some of the Editorial friends of ... posed will be vastly edified by that gentleman's pro... mode of disposing of the liberty of the press, for which they are sticklers:—

THE LIBERTY OF THE ...

"Mr. J. T. Leach, of N. C., said he rose to a question of privilege, in regard to certain attacks made upon him in a newspaper published in this city.

"The Speaker said that this was not a question of privilege, and the gentleman could only be allowed to make an explanation by leave of the House.

"Leave being granted, Mr. L. said there was a point where silence ceases to be a virtue; that point had been reached between himself and the Richmond Examiner. He had borne its animadversions during last session; but he now deemed it due to himself to say, that he regarded that paper as a low, vulgar, dirty, scurvy, scurrilous sheet, and a sewer of corruption. He thought the President would do a good deed to extinguish that paper. Not by putting the editors in the army, where they might find congenial employment in giving aid and information to the enemy, but he ought to have them hung by their necks until they were dead—dead—dead—and then turn them over, soul and body, to the father of all lies."

Mr. Leach also originated the following scene, as we find it reported in the Examiner, and more briefly in the other Richmond papers:—

"Mr. J. T. Leach, of N. C., offered a resolution that the heads of the various bureaux of the Departments be requested to use the vehicles of the Government in conveying the female clerks to and from their offices when, in their opinion, the health and lives of said female clerks are jeopardized by the weather! [Considerable laughter.]

Mr. Leach—Mr. Speaker, I move that this resolution be at once considered and passed.

The Speaker—This is a joint resolution and must be referred to a committee, unless the House agrees to a suspension of the rules for its consideration.

Mr. Leach—I move a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker—Gentlemen who are in favor of a suspension of the rules for this resolution to be considered will rise and stand until they are counted.

[Several gentlemen here rose, and the Clerk with his dexter finger proceeds to count them.]

The Speaker—There are not a sufficient number up, and the House refuses to suspend the rules.

Mr. Leach—Then Mr. Speaker, I call for the ayes and noes! [Bursts of laughter through the hall.]

The Speaker—The gentleman from N. C. calls for the ayes and noes. [A pause ensues here while the gentlemen stand up and are counted.] There are not a sufficient number up and the ayes and noes are not ordered.

Mr. Leach—Then, Mr. Speaker, I move the resolution be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means! [Excessive and long continued laughter on the floor and in the galleries. Several members (*sotto voce*)—Let him call for a special committee.]

Prisoners.—Prisoners of war, to the number of several hundred, reached the Libby yesterday from the Valley. There were several commissioned officers among them. They were captured in the skirmishes that have occurred in the Valley within the past week.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Late Yankee Items.—The National Intelligencer understands that President Lincoln is about sending peace commissioners to Richmond, offering a basis upon which the rebels can again return to the Union.

A private letter from the fleet off Charleston says that recently the steamer Pontiac, sighting a blockade-runner, slipped her cable and gave chase, without effect. Returning subsequently to get her anchor, the rebels opened on her either from Fort Marshall or Beach inlet, to which she paid no attention until a ten-inch shell struck her on the forecastle, killing and wounding a number of men, 7 of whom died on the instant.

A rumor prevailed in St. Louis a few days since, that Kirby Smith has crossed White River with a force of 30,000 men, and is advancing on the southeast.

The Washington correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Sherman has 50,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry.

Northern papers say that "since Gen. Price's army has been driven out of Missouri comparative quiet has settled down upon that State."

The arrest of Lt. Gov. Jacobs, of Ky., had some connection, it is said, with reports of a wide-spread conspiracy in that State—not to take it over to the rebel Confederacy, but to inaugurate a second revolution, the object of which is to make Kentucky independent of the General Government.

Cotton Burned.—We understand three car loads of cotton were burned yesterday afternoon below Chester C. H., S. C., on the Charlotte and Columbia railroad.—*Charlotte Bulletin, 26th.*

Commissary General of Prisoners.—By a general order, No 84, issued from the Adjutant-General's office, we perceive that Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, in command of the prison post in Georgia, has been constituted Commissary-General of prisoners of war, a new office in the Confederacy, and similar in duties to the office of the Federal Commissary General of prisoners, of which Gen. Hitchcock is the incumbent. Gen. Winder, in his new sphere of duty, is to have control of the disposition and discipline of all the yankee prisoners held in prison posts east of the Mississippi.—*Richmond Examiner.*

DIED,

On the 27th inst, Mrs. MARY WIDDIFIELD, relict of the late Wm. Widdifield, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the Methodist Church.

In this place, 24th inst., JANE S., infant daughter of Lieut. C. B. and Mary L. Cook.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. THOMAS W. FORT, in the 38th year of his age.

In Halifax, N. C. on Thursday Nov. 17th, 1864, after almost painful illness of over fifteen days, EDWARD THORNE, son of Rev. Theodore B. and Sallie J. Klngsbury, aged 7 years 4 months and 14 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov 28.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon $6 Pork 2 25 to 2 50. Lard 6 00.
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 4 50 to 5 00. Butter 7 00 to 8 00.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 62½ Cotton 18 00 to 20 00.
Cotton Yarn—30 00 to 45 00 per bunch
Copperas, retail $5 to $7. Dried Fruit 1 25 to 1 50
Flour—Super. $260, Family, $260 to 265.
Grain—Corn $18 to $20. Wheat $35 00. Rye $30.
Oats 10. Peas $18 00
Hides—Green

Gov. VANCE'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:

Two years ago I issued my first message to the General Assembly of North Carolina amid the stirring scenes of war, fondly trusting that I might greet the next convocation of the people's representatives rejoicing in grateful prospect of peace and independence. That hope, like most of the short-sighted desires of man, God has not seen proper to cause us to realize. After two years of fierce and consuming war, waged with all our energies, and attended with all its inseparable calamities, social, political and physical, we meet to day, gentlemen, but to continue those arduous labors which bore so heavily upon your predecessors and myself. Whatever may be the result, I can but hope that our co operation may be as sincere and tempered with as much forbearance. I proceed then at once to give you a statement of the condition of our affairs, and to suggest such remedies for whatever may be wrong, as my observation and experience may have enabled me to recommend.

With sincere gratitude to the Giver of all good, I announce that the crops of the past season were very fair, and in some localities excellent. Notwithstanding partial failures of the corn crop here and there, it is estimated that there is an ample supply of the staff of life to prevent not only starvation, but even any actual suffering, if it can be placed within the reach of the poor.

Since the adjournment of your predecessors, the enemy have encroached none upon our territory, except by the re-capture of the town of Plymouth, and the consequent evacuation of Washington; events greatly to be deplored. The western border is, however, subject to constant raids and the situation of the inhabitants is distressing in the extreme. Bands of lawless men, many of them our own citizens, acting or pretending to act, under commissions from the enemy, swarm in the mountain frontier, murdering, burning and destroying. Totally regardless of the laws of civilized warfare, they have inaugurated a system of cruelty, at which humanity shudders. I have written to General Breckinridge and urged him to take such steps as may be in his power to stop such proceedings, but I do not yet know what may be the result. Nor is the interior of the State entirely free from the disorders naturally to be expected from a state of continued war. Deserters representing almost every State in the Confederacy, infest the swamps and the mountains of many counties, stealing, plundering, and in many instances murdering the inhabitants. In some places they muster in such force as to almost amount to a suspension of the civil authority, aided and protected, as they are, by their relatives and friends. All of my efforts to abate the nuisance by offers of pardon having proved fruitless, I see no remedy for the evil, but to outlaw them and drive them from the State by the strong hand. If my control over the Militia for this purpose were unrestrained, I am confident I could easily rid the community of this pest. I also recommend that the law against harboring, aiding and abetting desertion be amended so as to facilitate the making of the proof required to convict, and that it be made the duty of all civil, as well as military officers, to assist in their arrest under such penalties as will enforce obedience. Too much importance cannot well be attached to this subject, since it has become not only of great moment to the well being of the army, but also to the security of society and the execution of the law.

I feel quite ashamed also to add, that a number of the Home Guard, in certain interior counties, holding both civil and military offices, actuated either by treason or cowardice, or perhaps both, have recently deserted and fled to the enemy. I earnestly recommend that you take such steps for the punishment of such a crime by confiscation or otherwise, as may deter others from such cowardly and degrading treason. There should be no more trifling in this matter. Those who seek the aid of our enemies should share the fate of enemies. The blood of our dead heroes, as well as the living who carry their lives in their hands every day, demand that the punishment awarded by all civilized communities to treason, should be meted out to traitors. If there is to be no punishment for this kind of treason, loyal men are entitled to know it. Whenever we quietly suffer treason to attain a greater immunity from dangers and hardships than patriotism, we may expect the cause to perish.

I regret to say that the blockade running operations of the State are pretty well stopped. The regulations imposed by the Confederate Government, in defiance as I think of the act of Congress to which I have heretofore adverted, have operated so injuriously as to compel me in a measure to withdraw our vessels from the trade. After losses by detentions, the surrender of cargo, space, &c., of not less than $200,000 in gold, I regret also to have to announce the loss of the Steamer Ad Vance during the month of September. This noble vessel, the pride of the State, and benefactor of our soldiers and people, was captured by the enemy after she had successfully made her way through the blockading squadron in consequence of the seizure of her foreign coal for the use of the cruiser Tallahassee, compelling her to put to sea with North Carolina coal. This being unsuited to her furnaces and machinery, rendered her incapable of making more than half of her usual speed, and left behind her a dense column of black smoke, by which she was easily followed and captured. So obviously is her loss attributable to this unwarranted seizure of her coal, that I trust you will memorialize Congress for compensation. The unwise policy of making our only remaining seaport a resort for our cruisers, cannot be too strongly condemned. It has tripled the stringency of the blockade, has already caused the loss of many valuable steamers, and will ultimately provoke the utmost efforts of the enemy to capture Wilmington. It is no exaggeration to say, that the Ad-Vance alone in solid benefits has been worth more to our Government than all the cruisers we have ever put afloat. Why it should be the policy of our government to compel the State to quit the importation of supplies for the common benefit, and then pursue a course with our armed vessels so well calculated to crush all importations whatsoever is to me inexplicably strange. These cruisers sally forth with the coal seized from steamers engaged in bringing us supplies of vital importance, thus ensuring their capture, destroy a few insignificant smacks which only serve to irritate the enemy, and then they steam back into Wilmington to seize more coal, bringing down upon the inlets a new swarm of the enemy's gun-boats.

Where our supply of shoes is to come from this winter I do not know. I have an abundant supply at the Islands, but have now no means of getting them in. I trust you will again instruct our representatives in Congress to ask for a repeal of these regulations. This done, our remaining steamers could soon bring in the many valuable supplies we have bought abroad. The act of Congress authorizing the President to impose regulations upon commerce expressly provides, "that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit the Confederate States or any of them from exporting any of said articles on their own account." What policy so urgently requiring the States to be forced by executive construction out of the benefit of this proviso, influences our Government, I have not been able to learn. The construction is that if a State owns the vessel out and out, the restrictions shall not be imposed, but if she owns a part, or merely charters the entire vessel for the voyage, then she must surrender half her cargo space to the government, and give the bond to return, &c. The allegation that private ships should not be allowed to escape restrictions by selling a part interest to the State is only specious. My application to the late Secretary of the Treasury, disclosing the actual interest of the State in the Collie line of steamers, and asking only, to have that interest exempted, was peremptorily refused. It seems to me, therefore, in the absence of any solid reason for the action of the government, that wisdom and true policy demand the repeal of the laws authorizing the impositions of these regulations, and that every possible inducement should be held out to the States to exchange their great staples for supplies for the common benefit.

Fortunately of clothing and blankets we still have an abundance. A full exhibit of our operations in the Quartermaster's Department, including this subject, will be found in the report of Adjutant General Gatlin, which goes herewith, and which I commend to your consideration. From this it will be seen that not only have the army and the people been supplied with indispensable articles without loss, but with actual profit to the State, notwithstanding the fears of some to the contrary. It has not been our aim to make money, but to supply the necessities of our people and army for simply cost and charges, which has been done. In regard to insinuations which have been indulged in against this enterprise, I can only say that I have heretofore and do now challenge the strictest investigation. Much has, perhaps, been done that ought not, and many losses have been sustained which no living man could prevent in so reckless and dangerous a trade, and many impositions have been practised upon us that were unavoidable on account of our unrecognised and defenceless condition abroad. But a fair investigation will, I think, satisfy even the man who is opposed to furnishing a soldier a pair of shoes and a blanket unless the State were to make money by the transaction, that all these benefits have been conferred without loss and even with a handsome profit.

It has seemed a little strange that there should be found among us any to object to this enterprise, even should it have occasioned the loss of money. It is certainly a narrow minded view of the subject to regard it only as a matter of dollars and cents. The saving of life and health, and the cheerfulness of spirit imparted to our soldiers, and the comfort added to our people by the introduction of indispensable articles not obtainable in the Confederacy, I regard as invaluable. No money estimate can measure these benefits. A debt abroad, it must also be remembered, is quite a different thing from a debt created at home. Both are to be redeemed in gold at the face value of our bonds, but for the one we receive gold *value*, and for the other Confederate value, so to speak. Take one of our State bonds for $1000, issued here, for example, and one of our cotton warrants sold abroad for the same sum. For the first we receive $74 only, specie value, according to the calculation of the Treasurer, whilst for the last we receive $1000 of specie value. The last bond nobody grudges to redeem. Again, had we been condemned to rely upon our State for clothing, blankets and shoes, the same quantity of very inferior articles could have been obtained, if at all, only by the seizure of almost every pound of wool and leather in the State, greatly enhancing the price and the public distress. It would appear, therefore, to every candid mind, not only indispensable to import these articles, but also economical in every sense of the word. The simplest way after all to look at it would be to consider what has been imported, ask if it was indispensably necessary, and if so, could it have been obtained at home, and if so, at what price?

You will perceive the great difficulty of rendering a simplified statement of the account, owing to a part being a specie and part a Confederate currency transaction. This, with the constant fluctuations in the value of money and exchange, has rendered such a statement almost impossible. It is believed, however, that the accompanying statement of Major John Devereux, marked A, presents as fair and simple an exposition as can be given. By this it will be seen that, including ships, cotton and exchange, we have a balance in our favor in specie of $126,957 30, and on the currency account a balance of $4,852,567 50.

The following amounts have been expended for the benefit of the State, for part of which special appropriations would have otherwise been made, and which this department has the right to account for as profits, viz:

Clothing issued to State troops,	$550,000 00
Paid into the Treasury,	392,102 92
Ordnance and ordnance stores,	488,870 45
Clothing issued Surgeon Gen's Dep't,	35,000 00
State bonds. (sale of Ad-Vance,)	460,000 00
Medicines furnished Surgeon Gen'l,	170,993 00
Supplies furn'd Deaf & Dumb As'm,	20,55 1 00
Stationary furn'd Sec'y of State,	28,681 20
Total,	$2,146,197 57

There is also in the hands of and due to Major Dowd of the Clothing Department, the sum of $2,672,990, which it so ordered can be made available to the Treasury for the current fiscal year. My intention was to buy cotton, tobacco, &c., for exportation, so as to make the ship's cargo inward buy the cargo outward without any connection with the Treasury, but perhaps it would be better to divert it to this purpose to aid in avoiding an increase of the public debt, and depend upon the proceeds of the supplies on hand to furnish the means for exportation. This sum when added to the above will when paid into the Treasury extinguish the original appropriation of $2,324,000, leaving a balance of $2,495,187, which with the articles on hand estimated at prices paid by the Confederate Quartermaster General, which are far below the market price, will I conceive constitute the net profits realized.

It is proper to add, that I have reason for believing the estimate for funds abroad to be far below the truth, and that there are large quantites of shoes, cards, cloth and blankets, iron, bacon, &c., bought and paid for, yet abroad, which do not come into this calculation.

Under authority conferred by the last Legislature, I have reappointed our former agent, Mr. John White, who has gone to Europe with instructions to wind up our business there and forward as soon as possible, such statements as will enable us to make a final settlement with the public auditor. Until this is done we cannot show positively how the accounts stand, and these statements are furnished merely for your information.

For a statement of the condition of our finances and the indebtedness of the State, I refer you to the report of Mr. Worth, our very efficient Public Treasurer. Being well adapted by talents and experience to the conduct of financial affairs. I am generally content to abide by all his suggestions in that regard. I am sorry, however, that I cannot yield the same assent to his advice as to military affairs, and the method of so adjusting the war.

I can see great propriety in the retention by the State of a small military force in time of war, and very little in transferring absolutely all her physical power to other hands. The time has already come when, to say the least of it, the assertion of a right as pertaining to a sovereign State is worth much more if backed by some show of physical power to enforce it. Neither can I regard it as in anywise anomalous that the State should employ her militia in trying to arrest the numerous bands of deserters who infest the country, robbing and murdering the citizens, and in some instances compelling a strong force to be under arms to protect the sittings of the courts. The anomaly, if any there be in the case, might certainly be found in the Government permitting these outlaws to set the civil authorities at defiance, pillage and murder at will, until loyal citizens flee for life, and not undertaking to prevent it, because such prevention would increase the State taxes! As a matter of course it is expected that the Confederate government will ultimately assume all military outlays necessarily incurred by the States for that defence of themselves which it is unable to render. But even if it should not, I submit we must be protected nevertheless; and the objection that in professing ourselves we are also assisting to execute a law of Congress, will hardly hold good. Doubtless it would be a good thing if the people could carry on a war and preserve internal quiet without any expenditure of money at all. I say *doubtless*, because to my knowledge it has never been tried. But having before our eyes the very strongest evidence of the constant necessity of these troops, I can see no way but to incur the debt and do our utmost to protect the country and execute the laws.

Doubtless an arrangement might be made with the Confederate government to assume the payment of State forces now, especially of our regulars and the Home Guard on duty at the front, as both are under Confederate officers and doing the service of Confederate troops.

I however concur in the Treasurer's recommendation that the taxes will have to be considerably increased for the next fiscal year. In addition to the slight increase in the military appropriations and some small sums hereafter mentioned for the securing of a proper supply of salt, I hope it will be necessary to enlarge the existing appropriations only in regard to the families of our indigent soldiers. It is admitted to be our imperative duty to provide for these persons, and the system now pursued by the counties in providing such for its own soldiers' families I conceive to be unjust to themselves. A poor county, possessing few slaves, but large white population, would be taxed with the support of three or four times the number of persons, that a wealthy county, with a small white population, and double the ability to pay, would have to care for. I regard the support of these families as much a public tax as that of the soldier himself, and that the true principle is to levy it upon the State at large. It is sufficient, that in times like these, the counties have to support their own poor, not the families of soldiers. I therefore recommend an appropriation of two millions in currency, and the imposition of a tax in kind, say one-twentieth bushel of corn, wheat and peas, gallon of syrup, &c., so arranged and systematized as you may deem best.

From a careful observation of the difficulties experienced by the county supply commissioners last year, and owing to the impressment and tithe laws of Congress, now rendered still greater by the bonding of a large portion of our farmers to sell all their surplus to the Confederate Government, I am convinced that this is the surest and best way to provide for the poor. Surely no humane or patriotic citizen can object to this plan. If it should meet your approbation, the sooner the better, as the season is already far advanced. I deem it unnecessary to elaborate this suggestion, as you will doubtless be able to mature the plan of operating better than I can myself.

I desire to call your attention to the condition of the Militia and the Guard for Home Defence which requires some additional legislation. Both of these organizations were put on foot when the territory allotted to the different regiments and battalions contained men sufficient to fill them to the numbers required by law. Both have been stripped by conscription until scarcely anything remains of either regiment or battalion, but officers. When I now call out the Home Guard for State Defence I have to put many companies together in order to get one of convenient size and the supernumerary officers constituting a large per cent of the whole force are sent home as they cannot be made to serve in the ranks. This causes the greatest inconvenience and injustice. The only remedy is reorganization and consolidation. I therefore, recommend the abolition of the Home Guard organization as being one too many, and the passage of law authorising the combination of the skeleton companies of the Militia into new regiments having the numbers necessary to take the field at once, and so that all may be compelled to do duty alike. I deem it unnecessary further to give the details of the proposed plan, as the Adjutant General will present them fully to your military committee in a form which has my approval.

I also recommend the extension of the age to which men are required to serve in the militia to fifty five years. Though there are not a great many men of that age capable of active field service, there are yet many who could perform most material service in arresting deserts and repressing disorders at home, whose secession would greatly strengthen this important arm of the State.

The records of the country will bear me witness, gentlemen, that I have never sought to have extraordinary powers of any kind conferred upon me, being content to abide by our ancient customs even when unusual circumstances have rendered them abortive. But I am firmly convinced by actual experience, that it is impossible to enforce discipline and obedience to orders in a military organization throughout the State without summary powers in the Commander-in Chief to drop the offender from the rolls for certain specified offences. With great hesitation therefore, and moved by a sincere conviction of duty, I recommend the conferring of this power on the Executive, to continue only during the war, and so restricted as you may deem necessary to guard against its improper exercise.

In this connection I will ask your consideration of a copy of the resolutions adopted by a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia Alabama, and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Ga., on the 17th ult., and request you to regard them as a part of this message. This meeting was invited by me, in the earnest hope that something might be agreed upon to aid in reinforcing our armies and rendering uniform the action of the State in many important particulars, especially with regard to the exemption from Conscription of State officers. After some days of free and harmonious interchange of opinions, the result was the resolutions referred to. That one referring to State forces doing duty beyond their own borders, had allusion only to special and extraordinary emergencies, when as often happens the proper defensive point may be beyond the State line and not within it.

Contrary to the impression sought to be made by some, the resolution relating to the impressment or conscription of slaves was by no means intended to include the arming of them, much less their final emancipation, which I take it would follow as a natural consequence. I supposed that as property their temporary services were within reach of the government like all other property, to be employed as pioneers, erecting fortifications, cooks, teamsters, hospital servants, laborers in the several departments, and wherever, in short, the negro could take the place of an able-bodied white man who could carry a musket. Under no circumstances would I consent to see them *armed*, which I would regard as not only dangerous in the extreme, but as less degrading, only, than their employment in this capacity by our enemies. The proposition to emancipate them by the Confederate Government, (which in conscience should be done if they fought in our armies,) I regard as entirely out of the question. I imagine that such an idea as abolishing slavery by the General Government, advocated five years ago, would have made people stare, and cause some little excitement. This course would, it seems to me, surrender the entire question which has ever separated the North from the South; would stultify ourselves in the eyes of the world, and render our whole revolution nugatory—a mere objectless waste of human life. I need not allude at all to the constitutional question involved, which I presume must be understood by this time. Our independence, I imagine, is chiefly desirable for the preservation of our political institutions, the principal of which is slavery; and it is only to be won by the blood of white freemen. The slave, however, should certainly be made to do his part as a non combatant.

The resolution referring to the reinforcement of the army is worthy of your special and earnest attention. The Supreme Court having in the case of Johnston vs. Mallett, affirmed the opinion advanced by me in my last message, that the exemption of officers and agents of the State is derived from higher grounds than the act of Congress, thus placing it as favorably as the friends of State sovereignty desire, it becomes us to examine carefully to see if there be not any who could, of our own grace, be spared to the service of the country. I know that the growing disposition of the public to do this has received a severe check in the revocation of details by which the War Department has stripped the country bare of its most valuable and indispensable mechanics and artizans. Still there are quite a number of our officers whose official services are not indispensable, and who are neither farmers nor mechanics. With the retention of such I do not sympathize, and think it a hardship that they should eat the bread of ease and comparative idleness, whilst others bear the heat and burthen of the day. Should you not think proper to turn them over to conscription, then I think discretion should be vested in the Executive when a less number than the whole of the militia or home guard is called for, to discriminate against those who are not producers or mechanics. And if in the reorganization of the militia the power was vested in the Governor to appoint as officers only farmers or useful mechanics, much good might be accomplished and much dissatisfaction removed from the army and people. My observation has been that it is not so much the number as the character of the exempted persons, many of whom, if not producers, are the worst of speculators, which causes the dissatisfaction. A wise policy calls upon us to remove it, if not by the means I suggest, then in some other way.

By a recent agreement entered into between our government and that of the enemy, it is provided that each may have the privilege of supplying its soldiers held as prisoners of war by the other with certain necessary articles. Judge Ould, our Commissioner of Exchange, informs me that the same privilege will be extended to the States. I therefore ask your consent to expend, should it be necessary, a portion of our funds abroad, not exceeding £5,000 sterling, for the benefit of North Carolina soldiers held in Northern prisons—officers and men. I understand the United States will parole any officer designated for this purpose, which would guarantee an easy and proper disposition of the funds.

The report of the Surgeon General, which is sent in, is worthy of your consideration. I doubt if any department of the State Government has done more good to our soldiers with so small an expenditure of money. Every effort will be made to increase its usefulness and extend its aid wherever a suffering soldier can be found.

I desire also to call your attention to the subject of the supply of salt. The monthly reports of Mr D. G. Worth, superintendent of the State works at Wilmington, are herewith submitted. From these it will be seen that owing to the unwarranted (as I conceive,) interference of the General commanding that department, the production of salt from that source has greatly fallen off and considerable loss has been incurred in labor and material. After appealing in vain to General Beauregard and the Secretary of War, and being apprehensive finally of their destruction in case of an attack upon Wilmington, I have at length ordered the removal of the property to the railroad. My intention was to re-erect them at some other point, if such could be found where salt is not held in such discesteem and its manufacture would not be deemed injurious to the cause of the Confederacy. The correspondence with Confederate officials on this subject is also submitted, and I shall await your advice as to the proper place for putting them in operation again, which I think indispensable to be done.

I have received no written report for many months from Mr. Woodfin, our Commissioner at Saltville, Virginia, but understand they are making about 150 bushels per day. The principal difficulty at that point is in getting it away, the transportation being entirely under the control of the Confederate government and the State of Virginia. I have recently been endeavoring to hire or buy engines to put on the Virginia roads to transport our salt, and hope to succeed. Without this, the chance for getting away any is bad, except in wagons. Through Mr. Woodfin I have also made an excellent contract with Stewart, Buchanan & Co., for the purchase of 54,000 bushels at six dollars per bushel, deliverable at the works. A considerable quantity of this has already been delivered and paid for, and more is ready awaiting transportation. An appropriation is called for to meet this amount, which can be refunded to the Treasurer when the salt is sold. A small appropriation is also required to pay the amount of taxes levied, somewhat to my surprise, by the State of Virginia upon our property at the works, likewise a somewhat larger one for the creation of those at Wilmington. The papers submitted will enable your committee to estimate the amounts required. Notwithstanding all the difficulties thrown in our way, I think I could safely assure you of a supply of salt, provided transportation can be had.

The subject of our Common Schools is one which I beg you will not forget amid the great concerns of the war. The efforts making by the friends of education, with our zealous and indefatigable Superintendent at their head, to prevent the public from losing sight of this great interest, is worthy of our admiration. I earnestly recommend to your consideration the whole subject, and especially the system of graded schools advocated by the Superintendent, for which memorials will be presented by the Literary Board, and the Educational Association of North Carolina. I also suggest that regular teachers be exempted from State military duty whilst employed in teaching. Though fully aware of the importance of their vocation, I have not felt at liberty to exempt them, under existing laws. The Common Schools should surely be kept going at every cost, and if sufficient inducements cannot be offered to disabled soldiers and educated women to take hold of them, the necessary males should be exempted. Surely, though, if convinced of the great necessity, our patriotic countrywomen would assist, in the absence of these male instructors, in preparing the minds of the rising generation to appreciate the Government which this one is bleeding to establish. When we see so little doing to educate the youth soon to succeed us and behold abroad the vicious and demoralising influences everywhere blighting the land, it is enough to fill one with shuddering for the future. Truly the mental furrows are gaping for the seed and if the good be not put in, the crop of evil will be spontaneous and fearful. It is with pride that I observe the publication in our State of various new school books, creditable alike to the authors and to the public which has demanded them. Our great system of Common Schools is, after all, our only true and solid foundation for public education and demands your constant and fostering care.

The extension of the laws becomes more and more difficult, owing not so much to the increase of crime, in my opinion, as to the want of boldness in the civil magistrates. Many complaints continue to reach me from all parts of the State of depredations and outrages of straggling soldiers, illegal impressments of property by Confederate Agents, and many high handed violations of civil rights by military commanders. Most of the sufferers appeal to me for redress which I am often unable to afford them. They forget that the law still exists, and that it is their right and duty to apply it, whenever and by whomsoever aggrieved, in the ancient way. The General in command, and the private soldier alike, may be, and should be arrested for any offence against the rights or liberties of the citizen, and if resistance is made, the whole military force of the State would be brought to bear, to enforce submission. One wrong redressed by the *law* would be worth twenty redressed by Executive appeal to the superior officer of the offender.

In this connection I call your attention to the insufficiency of the pay of our Judges. Their expenses should be borne whilst on the circuit without limitation of the amount, at least. I regard their situation in this respect as worse than any other public servants, and earnestly invite you to the remedy.

The war still drags its slow length along. Gen. Lee has been materially reinforced, and all fears of the early capture of Petersburg and Richmond are dissipated. Our people and armies with a wonderful elasticity of spirit have recovered from the effects of our reverses in the Valley of Virginia and in the Southwest. The campaign of 1864, the bloodiest by far of any yet fought on the continent, bids fair to close without a particle of vantage to our enemies, if not with positive advantage to our arms.

Nobody has yet starved, and with sufficient care nobody will, during the coming season. But the end of this war and the return of peace seems still hid from human vision. When it shall come, how it shall be read, and with body it shall come, are questions it is not in my power to answer. The glimmering prospects we thought we saw in the spring and early summer seem to have vanished.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation, however, that the good sense and conservatism of our people have rescued our State from the ruin of attempting to seek for it by separate action. Their unparalleled unanimity at the polls has put to rest all our apprehensions on that score, and satisfied our enemies and our friends that North Carolina will share the fate for weal or woe of her Confederates. A nobler moral spectacle has seldom been exhibited than that of our army and people in ratifying anew the plighted honor of their convention, after almost four years of such suffering and bloodshed as rarely happens to the lot of nations. Suffering men and women and children at home, and wearied and bloodstained soldiers on their knees in the trenches at Petersburg, with the enemies shot crashing through their ranks as they cast their ballots, vied with each other in the noble task of upholding the honor of their State and the independence of their country. If I have ever maintained a constant and abiding faith in our ultimate triumph, I owe that faith more than to skillful generals, great and gallant armies, ships of war or fortified cities, to that pure and unselfish patriotism which glows in the bosom of our people. In spite of all we see of the ways of human nature, the greed of gain, extortion and rapicity, selfishness, grinding of the poor, indifference to the agonies of our country, and all the wars of the heartless and craven prophecies of the unpatriotic, I have yet in my two years of close intercourse with the people of my native State, ever found a pure and undying flame of that bright and glorious love of country, which can make the poorest widow or the humblest boy a kinsman of the Angels. And I have said, it cannot be that God will reject all this sacrifice and count as naught all this patience and long suffering because of the wickedness of some, that the little rills of patriotic love trickling from the mountain gorge, flowing onward through the plain and receiving its tributaries of blood in every valley, must yet reach the sea, in strength and volume mighty enough to bear in triumph the ark of Southern freedom which we are struggling to launch upon its bosom. Let us continue to sustain our government in all rightful and necessary powers, and give to that wonderful and victorious army every possible physical and moral support; let us, while watching anxiously every visible and reasonable means of peace, eschew every plausible by path whose mile marks point to ruin and dishonor; let us accept the simple faith of the patriot in the justice of our cause which leadeth to salvation, and avoid the learned skepticism of the doubter which taketh hold on hell, and the result will be all that the friend of good government and human freedom could desire. A nation purified by sorrow, strengthened by suffering and wise from the bloody lessons of civil war, shall yet, I humbly trust in God, establish and perpetuate, for their fortunate children, a government rich in the traditions of liberty and civilization.

ZEBULON B VANCE

From Georgia.—The latest reliable intelligence from the front in Georgia, we have received from a gentleman who left Griffin last night, at 10 o'clock. Gen Wheeler fought the enemy—who was advancing with a force estimated at from 25 to 30,000, in two columns, one on the McDonough and the other on the Jonesboro' road—at Bear Creek, 10 miles above Griffin, until late in the evening, when he fell back to Griffin, and was passing through that city on its right, when our informant left. Our infantry forces were falling back to Barnesville. It is probable, at the time we write, that Sherman occupies Griffin and will rapidly demonstrate upon this city, and perhaps Milledgeville. It is reported that Sherman has applied the torch to a large portion of Atlanta, and has burnt Jonesboro', also McDonough. It is also reported that he has destroyed the Railroad from Atlanta to the Chattahoochee and burnt the bridge at the river on that Road. The foregoing we deem to be reliable information, and it is all we have at the time we write. It is now evident that Sherman has inaugurated a winter campaign and that Georgia is the field which he designs to desolate. A terrible crisis is therefore upon us. Every man in the State able to bear arms should rally to the rescue.—*Atlanta Intelligencer, 18th.*

Governor Brown's House burnt by the Vandals.—We learn from a reliable source that Gov. Brown's residence in Canton, Cherokee county, embracing his commodious dwelling house, kitchen, outhouses &c, together with his office building, were all burnt to the ground by the vandal foe a few days ago. The officer in command of the vandals who were sent to execute the work they so ruthlessly and successfully performed, allowed the family who were living on the premises at the time, only fifteen minutes to remove the furniture from the house and all that was not removed within that time was devoured by the flames. The same party burnt the Court House, Jail, Academy, both the Hotels, and about two-thirds of the best dwelling and business houses in Canton. A force of some three or four thousand of the vandals were within a mile or two of the town, while some seventy of the band were sent into the town under an officer with orders to burn the house of Gov Brown, the public buildings, and the houses of all who have been prominent Southern men.—*Atlanta Intelligencer, 18th.*

The Cotton Donation to our Prisoners.—Reports have been circulated through Northern papers that the Confederate Government was negotiating with the United States authorities for an exchange of cotton for blankets for the Confederate army. The truth of the matter is, that Col. Ould, our Commissioner of Exchange, authorized by the Confederate Government, made a proposition to Gen. Grant, on the 11th inst., to send one thousand bales of cotton to New York city, provided the proceeds of their sale be appropriated to the supply of Confederate prisoners with comforts and necessaries, the sale of the cotton and the purchase of supplies to be made by Maj. General Trimble, now a prisoner in Fort Warren, or, as his alternate, Brig. Gen. Wm. R. Beale, also a prisoner, who shall be paroled and allowed every facility to make an advantageous sale and outlay; the distribution to be made by a commission of Confederate officers, who are prisoners, and who will be paroled for the purpose; the transportation to be afforded by the United States government free, from the places of purchase to the places of distribution. Gen Grant replied on the 12th, and acceded to the proposition unhesitatingly. The cotton will be shipped at Mobile within the next ten days.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Second Regiment of First Class Home Guard.—The Regiment was formed the 19th October, at Goldsboro', and sent to Raleigh, where it has remained to this time. In forming the companies into a Regiment, companies from different counties were consolidated in the following order:

Co A. is composed of Lenoir, Greene and Pitt, and commanded by capt Pope of Lenoir.
B, Warren and Franklin, capt Stead of Warren.
C, Columbus and Sampson, capt Autry of Sampson.
D, Duplin and Lincoln, capt Roberson of Duplin.
E, Cleaham and Rowan, capt Jenkins of Chatham.
F, Wayne and Johnston, capt Paillips of Wayne.
G, Halifax, capt Poston of Halifax.
H, Randolph, capt Wood of Randolph.
I, Cabarrus and Gaston, capt Waite of Cabarrus.
K, Person and Caswell, commanded by capt Padillo of Caswell, representing nineteen counties.

The Field and Staff of the Regiment are Col G C Moose, of Wayne, Lt Col W P Lloyd of Edgecombe, Maj. Pearson of Halifax, Adj't D. C. Clark, of Halifax, and Assistant Surgeon H. Turner of Moore.

The second is one of the finest Regiments that was ever mustered in the service of a Government, and is commanded by the best set of officers.

Raleigh Conservative.

Panic in a Hospital.—A letter from Columbia, Tennessee, gives an account of a fright which some yankees got who had occupied a church as a hospital:

"Our churches are hospitals, and we live in continual fear of having to vacate private dwellings. A few days since, quite a panic occurred at the Episcopal church Hospital. There had been eight deaths in about forty-eight hours, and at midnight, while the eighth man was giving up the ghost, out rushed all the patients into the street, declaring 'a judgment from the Lord for desecrating His house!' and neither love nor money could bring them back."

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Worthy, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Grassy Creek, Moore county, on the 30th day of December 1864, on a credit of six months, NINETEEN LIKELY NEGROES,—men, women, boys and girls. Purchasers giving bond and approved security, before delivery of the property.

K. H. WORTHY,
S. E. JOHNSON, } Executors

Oct'r 26 80-6w

10,000 Pieces New Music,

JUST received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dunn & Co., of Richmond, who are the *largest* and *finest* Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Books, Music, &c.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 5 86-tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct Term, 1864.

Sarah Brown vs. Thos Barrentine and Wife.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Neill Brown and Joshua Brown, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday of January next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of Oct., 1864.

L. H. WEBB, Clk.
H. H. WEBB, Dep'y.

86-6wp2$14 inpt

LOST,

THE Subscriber has lost a 4 per cent. CERTIFICATE for a Confederate States Bond, signed by Wm G. Broadfoot, and No. 1531, for $200. Notice is hereby given to all persons not to receive said Certificate or to trade for the same. I shall make application to the proper authorities to issue to me a duplicate copy of said Certificate. URIAH SCHERMERHORN

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 24 80-6tpd

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend at the following places for the purpose of collecting the Confederate Tax. to-wit:

Liberty, on Monday December 5th, 1864;
Widow Cox's, Tuesday Dec 6th;
Franklinville, Wednesday Dec 7th;
O. C. Giles's, Thursday Dec 8th;
Joseph Shook's, Friday Dec 9th;
Moffit's Mills, Saturday Dec 10th;
Geary Spencer's Monday Dec 12th;
Eli Brannon's, Tuesday Dec 13th;
Lassiter's Mills, Wednesday Dec 14th;
Temple Crenshaw's, Thursday Dec 15th;
B. A Morgan's, Friday Dec 16th;
Steam Mill, Saturday Dec 17th;
Nathan Chesser's, Monday Dec 19th;
Nisevah Rush's, Tuesday Dec 20th;
Pearce Arnett's, Wednesday Dec 21st;
Hannah Barnes's, Thursday Dec 22d;
Rush Hill, Friday Dec 23d;
New Market, Saturday Dec 24th;
New Salem, Monday Dec. 26th;
Asheboro', Tuesday Dec 27th;
Byrd Thornburg's, Wednesday Dec 28th.

Persons who have not paid all their tithe of 1863 had better meet me and pay the money.

The Assessor will accompany me for the purpose of taking the list of those who have not listed. Distillers can give in the number of gallons distilled.

I hope the people will meet me promptly and early and pay up their Taxes.

J. B. TROY,
Collector Randolph county.

Nov'r 11. 84-6.

NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of collecting the Confederate Taxes, due on property at 5 per cent., also the additional Tax of 1 per cent. for the pay of Soldiers; the Tax on Quarterly Sales due Oct 1st, and all arrears of Taxes up to that time. The aupointments are the same as made by the Assessors of Tax in Kind for this County, viz:

At Lumberton, Monday of County Court;
Burnt Swamp, Thursday Dec. 1st, 1864;
Smith's, Friday 2d;
Blue Springs, Saturday 3d;
Lumber Bridge, Monday 5th;
St. Pauls, Tuesday 6th;
Howellsville, Wednesday 7th;
Barnt Islands, Thursday 8th;
Lumberton, Friday 9th;
Back Swamp, Saturday 10th;
Alfordsville, Monday 12th;
Thompson's, Tuesday 13th;
White House, Wednesday 14th;
Sterling's Mills, Thursday 15th;
Sealey's, Friday 16th.

Prompt attention to this call will prevent trouble to the collector and the tax payers.

ALEX'R McMILLAN, Collector

Dondarrock, Nov. 14 85 1w2.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct Term, 1864.

Isaac Mason, Exec'r of Isaac Mason, Dec'd, vs. Nancy Hurly and Sam'l Hurly her husband and others.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Ingram, Winchester Mason, Rebecca Covington and children Isaac, William and Elizabeth, Solomon Mason, Harriet Bigelow and husband John Bigelow, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of Oct 1864.

L. H. WEBB, Clerk.
H. H. WEBB, Dep'ty

86-6wpd$14inpt

State of North Carolina,

HARNETT COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept Term, 1864.

F. F. Blalock vs. H. B. Dewar and wife Mary M., Grasy Dupre, Wm Blalock, B. D. Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm Blalock and B D Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lillington, 2d Monday in September 1864.

81*6w] B. F SHAW, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

HARNETT COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept Term, 1864.

H B Dewar and wife Mary M, Grasy Dupre, vs Wm Blalock, B D Hall, Guardian for Hardy Blalock.

Petition for